The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Cross-Examination of Franklin Woodruff.

Mrs. Tilton's Letter to Judge Neilson.

A Woman's Plea to Vindicate Her Honor.

She Wants to Tell the Whole Sad Story.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1875.

The plaintiff and defendant were absent from the Court room when the great scandal case was begun to-day. Mr. Beecher, however, was on hand, and Mr. Tilton arrived five minutes after the proceedings had commenced, accompanied again by Mrs. Middlebrook and daughter.

Franklin Woodruff on the Witness Stand.

Franklin Woodruff resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Beech stated that the witness had been subpœnaed to produce the books of his firm for the past two years. Mr. Woodruff testified: At the interview with Jackson Schultz, I was present all through at that interview in which the starting of the paper was talked about between Schultz and Tilton. The latter said he could not accept any aid which would place him under obligations to Beecher.

Cross-examined.

I have known Mr. Tracy very intimately for five or six years, and called frequently at his office; I do not know that this intimacy ever ceased; Tracy was retained for our firm in two or three cases; I am very intimately acquainted with Mr. George L. Nichols, Samuel McLean and Mr. Southwick; I spoke to them very often and have talked with them about this scandal; I may have talked to them about things connected with this scandal and about which the public did not know; I think I talked with McLean about counsel before I consulted Tracy; I have talked to all of these gentlemen during the past year about my consultation with Tracy at McLean's house with him and Mr. Nichols. I do not remember reading the interview in the Brooklyn *Union* June 26, 1874, between a reporter and Tracy; nor do I remember having made it the subject of a conversation, though I may have done so.

The witness was shown the report of the interview, and said: I have no doubt now but what I saw this interview; I may have talked with McLean about it, and he may have called my attention to certain parts of it, but I do not recollect.

Mr. Shearman read certain portions of the interview as reported, but here was interrupted with an objection from Mr. Beach, who argued that this interview was not proved by General Tracy, and that this was a surreptitious attempt to get this interview before the jury.

The witness said: I do not recollect any portion of this reported interview; I may have had a talk about it, but I do not recollect it if did; I had a talk with McLean last night, but we did not converse about this published interview. I saw Tracy after he made his statement in the paper, but I recollect no special talks with him; I understood Tracy was in consultation with Moulton on the subject of this scandal after June 26, 1874; I intimated to Tracy, at his house, last summer, that he had

Misrepresented Matters

in his statement of the scandal; after Tracy told Moulton of the money transaction, of which he was informed by me, I went to Tracy and told him he had abused my confidence in telling Moulton, and he admitted that he had done wrong; I did not know until last summer from what source that $5,000 given to Moulton was derived; I do not think that Beecher ever upbraided me for telling Tracy; at this interview with Tracy I told him that when the $5,000 came to the firm I did not know where it came from; I may have said I inferred that the money came from Beecher; I do not recollect if Tracy told me the $5,000 was drawn from the bank by Beecher that day and gives to Moulton, nor that Tracy said he was sure he was right, because he had spoken to Judge Benedict about it; my understanding of the $500 payment was that it was made in one sum. I mentioned the fact of the payment at the time to no person but Tracy; I told Southwick about the $5,000 payment, but I cannot swear I told him the evening it was deposited; I told Southwick that payments of $5,000 had been paid into our firm, chargeable to T. T., I told him it had been placed to Moulton's credit on the cash book; I told him I thought Beecher paid it, but he said it was more likely Bowen had paid it. I have no recollection of having been informed by Moulton that he had received money to pay

Bessie Turner's Schooling.

I think it was in 1872 or 1873, it may have been in 1871, however, I don't remember having told Tracy about the $5,000 payment, Moulton said the $500 payment was made for the support of Mrs. Tilton's family, but do not recollect if he said anything then about Bessie Turner's school payments; I think Moulton told me the money was paid in bills, and I think I told Tracy of this; I was not informed, nor did I know what was done with this money; I do not recollect any check of $500 being paid by Beecher to Moulton; I recollect November, 1872, the interest due on the bond and mortgage on Tilton's house, but I do not remember if this was the day Moulton told me he received $500; I have no explanation to offer of Tilton on the 18th of November, 1872, being credited on our books with $500, no note being made of his having received it. The interview with Tracy occurred about a week or ten days after the Woodhull publication; I did not see Tilton until the Sunday night following.

Mr. Fullerton here objected to the defense introducing evidence which had not been gone into in the witness' rebuttal testimony, unless the Court desire to allow the counsel on the other hand to throw the doors wide open.

Mr. Evarts replied that these interviews were touched upon by the plaintiff's counsel, but the Court allowed the evidence to be continued.

Witness said: In the morning interview with Tracy, Moulton did not tell him about the $500 payment or Bessie Turner's school bills; I never objected to these transactions, or complained to Moulton of having made the firm a channel for these payments; I do not remember saying to Southwick in conversation about the Woodhull scandal whether it would be best to

Drive Beecher out of Brooklyn,

nor did he reply to me 'You may have a head for carrying on the salt business, but you cannot drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn." I do not remember if I showed him the letter, and stated that if this were made public he would leave Brooklyn. I never told Southwick that I charged Beecher with adultery; I may have, during the past year, told him that Tilton charged Beecher with adultery; I have told Southwick since I was on the stand that Tracy swore to things on the stand that I told him in confidence; I am not now a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, as it is now dissolved; it was dissolved the 1st of March, though it was partially so in the month of January; I had a conversation last week with Southwick in my office, but I did not tell him that I had informed him of all that there was in the case. The books that I am asked for are not in my possession.

Mr. Evarts said they had used all they wanted out of the accounts of the firm already placed in evidence.

(To Mr. Beach)—The $5,000 check, I think, I saw before I observed it here the other day; I believe it was handed to Mr. Partridge, the cashier. I do not remember or seeing a yellow paper attached to it. (To Mr. Evarts)—I think the check was handed to me by Tilton; I cannot recollect anything about the yellow paper.

The witness was here allowed to leave the stand, and a recess was taken.

After the recess Mr. Morris announced that he and Mr. Evarts had been talking to Dr. Styles, the physician who attended Mrs. Tilton, and he stated that after her confinement his last professional visit to her was on the 30th of December, 1870.

Mrs. Middlebrook's Testimony.

Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook was then called. She testified: I became acquainted with Mr. Tilton in 1871. I met him at Mrs Woodhull's house. I met Mrs. Woodhull first at the Woman's Suffrage Convention in New York in the Spring of 1871. I went to her house in the Autumn on business. I was engaged in writing articles for the paper. I remember being in Boston in September, 1872, when Mrs. Woodhull addressed a meeting and referred to the scandal. She spoke of persons living in criminal relations with other people, and mentioned as one of them Mr. Beecher as having relations with Mrs. Tilton. There were few people present at this meeting.

Cross-Examined.

My acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull began, I think, in the spring of 1871. I often visited her at her office when I was in New York. I met Tilton first in Mrs. Woodhull's office. She introduced me to him.

Joseph H. Richards Recalled.

Joseph H. Richards was then recalled. He testified: I remember going before the Investigating Committee at Storrs' house last summer. Gen. Tracy was there, but not when I arrived. I had a conversation with him in the front parlor. He made one remark about my appearing before the committee.

The witness was asked to relate this interview, which was objected to, and a long argument ensued. The objection was overruled, and witness resumed: I said to Tracy that I appeared at a summons from Mr. Sage. Tracy said: "I am here as Beecher's counsel," and he told me I would be asked if my sister had ever confessed to me of having committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. I replied that I would not answer that question. He said that my refusal to answer would be construed as an answer in the affirmative, and I refused to go before the committee. I am sure that General Tracy told me he was acting as counsel for Beecher. I do not remember Bessie Turner coming to me at the *Evening Post* office in December, 1870, and making to me any revelation of ill treatment at the hands of Tilton. I never remember her calling there at any time, nor do I ever remember having such a relation from her.

This witness was not cross-examined, and John Bremmer was next called, and testified that Tilton walked with John Swinton in the Rossel procession.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was next called, but the Court adjourned before anything important was elicited.

Mrs. Tilton's Communication.

The following is a copy of the letter which Mrs. Tilton yesterday handed to Judge Neilson, in the Court room, as published in the *Star*, the semi official organ of the Plymouth church party:

"SIR: By the law's peculiar phase I am debarred from appearing before you as a witness, because my husband seeks a fortune at the price of my dishonor. I have a mother and several children. I am a woman with no legacy to leave those children save a spotless name. Judge for yourself, then, whether I can tamely submit to the lies of him who has sworn to love and cherish me, and whose selfish infamies have torn me from hearth and home, blasted my fair name and turned me penniless upon the charity of friends. I demand to be heard by the jury to whom has been told the falsehood of my 'Protector.' Surely if he can address the jury for days, aided by cunning and unscrupulous counsel, that he may ruin my reputation, cast obloquy and reproach upon my name, and make me the by-word and scorn of all the world, I, too, have a right to be heard. I, too, have a tale to tell. I, too, have a revelation to make, untaught by counsel, unaided by friends. Without the pecuniary stimulant of adorning companions, I come alone and pleading at the bar for justice. I ask no mercy. I seek no favor. I simply ask that a wronged wife and injured woman may be permitted to meet the calumnies of a perjured man and faithless husband. Midnight is daylight when compared with his treachery. The father of lies is an angel of purity when contrasted with this monumental hypocrite. I seek no sanction; I crave no publicity. But for my sake, for my children's sake, and for the sake of a womanhood throughout the world, I respectfully ask the precious boon of self-defence against the beastly onslaughts of a brutal husband."

Another Version of Mrs. Tilton's Letter.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* furnishes the following copy of Mrs. Tilton's letter.

"BROOKLYN, May 3, 1875.—Judge Neilson: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the Court now sitting, and while I have understood and expected from the beginning Mr. Evarts' principle in the matter, yet since your last decision I have been so sensible of the powers of my enemies that, by way of protest, before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they beware how, by a divided verdict, they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother. For years past I have been the victim of circumstances, most cruel and unfortunate, struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the will by whose power unconsciously I criminaed myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without the fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me. I would like to tell my whole sad story, truthfully, to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion, though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secret of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your honorable decision.

"With great respect,

(Signed) "ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

[The letter published by the *Eagle* is said to be a true copy.]

The following is

Judge Neilson's Reply.

"CHAMBERS OF THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 4, 1875.—Mrs. Tilton: I am directed by Chief Judge Neilson to return your letter, as it cannot be read in Court; also to state that in civil cases the counsel have the right to refrain from calling a particular witness, however competent, and that neither the Court nor the client can interfere with the exercise of that right. The Judge also instructs me to say that the question whether you could be a witness stands on quite another ground from that considered when your husband was called and sworn. He was a competent witness to testify in his behalf against a third person (defendant), and while the policy of the law was to some extent involved, there was no express statute in the way. But the statute of May 10, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband.

"Yours respectfully,

(Signed) "GEO. W. KNOEBEL,

"Clerk of City Court, etc."

THE CROPS.

The Prospects in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow publishes reports of the crop prospects from various parts of the State, of which the following is a summary by counties:

Putagamie.—Ten per cent. more wheat was sown than last year. Winter wheat looks well. The fruit prospect is fair.

Jefferson.—The acreage of wheat, barley and corn is about the same as last year. The crops promise well.

Dongе.—The acreage of wheat is below the average. The prospects are poor.

Dane.—There is more oats and corn, and less wheat. A large yield of winter wheat is promised.

Marathon.—The same as Dane. Fruit promises well.

Jackson.—There will be two thirds the usual wheat acreage. Winter wheat is damaged. Fruit is poor.

Sheboygan.—There is less wheat and more barley and peas than last year. Winter wheat is a failure.

Marquette.—There is an average acreage. Fruit is injured.

Monroe.—There is less than an average acreage of wheat. There is the usual amount of winter wheat.

Vernon.—There is less wheat and more corn and oats. Fruit is ruined.

Manitowach.—More wheat was sown than ever before. Fruit is not seriously injured. A large amount of potatoes were planted.

Calume.—There is less wheat and more barley, rye and corn.

Waushara.—There is less wheat and more corn, buckwheat and rye. Winter wheat is promising.

Adams.—The same acreage as last year. Fruit is injured.

Racine.—There is less wheat than last year. Fruit is but little injured. The flax crop is heavy.

Walworth.—There is less wheat. The snow of Saturday did not hurt the crops.

Pepin.—A larger acreage than usual was sown.

Rock.—There is less wheat, and more corn, barley and oats. Winter wheat looks well. Fruits are badly injured. Raspberries are killed. The low price of wheat during the past year and the high price of seed has induced farmers to cut down the acreage of wheat and increase that of corn and oats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1875.

Laborers' Strike.

Many laborers employed on the public works have struck for $1.50 per day. Contractors say they cannot pay more than $1.00, owing to the low price paid for the work and the loss by the sale of District bonds.

The Starving Indians.

The Indian Bureau has information to-day from Special Commissioner Shanks, and also from unofficial sources, that the supplies so greatly needed for the Indians near Fort Sill and at the Wichita agency have all gone forward from Caddo within the past few days. The insufficiency of provisions and consequent suffering among the Indians there have been caused by the failure of the contractor to convey the supplies from Caddo to the reservations. He claims that their transportation heretofore has been rendered impossible by the extraordinary state of the roads and bad weather.

Credentials of the Spanish Minister.

Senor Antonio Mantilla, who represented the Spanish Republic as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, presented his credential to the Presidents as representative of the King of Spain. The usual congratulatory addresses were made.

LOUISVILLE.

Proceedings of the American Medical Association.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The American Medical Association was organized this morning at the call of Dr. Bowling, of Tennessee, the President. After an address of welcome by Dr. E. Richards, of Louisville, the President delivered his annual address —subject: "The relation of the American Medical Association to medical education in the past, and its duty to that end in the future." In the afternoon the Convention resolved itself into four sections, to discuss various subjects, at which several essays were read. To-night a brilliant reception and banquet was given at the Galt House. To-morrow Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture—subject: "One of the lost arts." Three hundred and seventy-eight delegates are registered, and the city is crowded with visitors.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

A British View of a Republican Government.

Gladstone's Recent Letter Criticised.

Belgium's Reply to the German Note.

The Cholera in India Abating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mutiny at Sea.

LONDON, May 4.—The mutineers on board the schooner Jefferson Borden, Captain Patton, from New Orleans March 5th for London, took the opportunity to carry out their plot to seize the vessel when on watch with the first mate and a boy. The latter was gagged and the men then struck the first mate from behind, fracturing his skull. The second mate, coming to the rescue, was thrown overboard alive. The boy got free and alarmed Captain Patterson, who, coming from the cabin with two revolvers, fired upon the mutineers with effect. One of them received seven bullets; the second was wounded in the stomach, and the third may live until the vessel reaches London.

Judicial.

It is said that Solicitor General Holker will succeed the late Judge Pigott on the bench.

African Gold.

A steamer arrived yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope with $50,000 in gold from the diggings, the largest consignment yet. One of the nuggets weighs nine pounds.

The Revival Movement.

LONDON, May 4.—At the opening of the Presbyterian Synod to-day, the Moderator referred to the revival movement set on foot by Moody and Sankey, and expressed cordial sympathy with them in their religious work.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons this evening O'Clery withdrew his motion for the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain.

Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that there was no reason to depart from the policy of non-interference observed during the previous civil wars in Spain.

A British View of a Republican Government.

LONDON, May 5—4:30 A. M.—The *Standard* severely criticises a letter from Gladstone, read at the Centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington. It remarks that the habit of toadying to Americans is discreditable in English public men and journalists. The results of the republican experiment in the United States are corruption of public life, extinction of public spirit, oppression of the minority, disgust of honorable men with politics, and the transfer of the Government into the hands of corrupt, unscrupulous and ignorant persons.

LONDON, May 5—3:30 A. M.—The *Times* fully endorses Gladstone's letter, and says it would be melancholy if the first great attempt to complete the independence should result in social anarchy, although there is nothing at present to justify such fears. Grave evils exist in some American institutions which must be remedied if progress is to continue.

Surveying Expedition.

The British Government intends to send the frigate Valorous to survey Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic.

BELGIUM.

The Reply to the German Note.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—In the Chamber of Representatives to-day M. Aspremont Lynden, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the reply of the Belgian Government to the German note of February 15. It denies that Belgium has declined to consider Germany's demands. The question of fulfilling obligations to prevent subjects from distributing neighboring countries applies not to Belgium alone, but to all States which regard it their duty to watch over peace. When the Belgian Government is apprised of steps taken in Germany and other countries to remedy deficiencies in their penal laws, it will examine its own in their bearing on the customs, traditions and liberties of Belgium. With the sincerest desire to co-operate in the maintenance of good relations, Belgium is determined to fulfill the duties of a neutral State and to cultivate the friendship of Germany.

M. Aspermont, after reading the note, stated that an investigation of the Duchesne affair was in progress. He closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all parties.

GERMANY.

A Denial.

BERLIN, May 4.—The *North German Gazette* gives a positive denial to the statement in American papers that a company has been organized here to facilitate the return to this country of German emigrants in the United States.

SPAIN.

Reception of the Papal Nuncio.

MADRID, May 4.—King Alfonso received the Papal Nuncio to-day. He said he was aware of his duties, gratitude and devotion to the Holy Father, and should fulfill them.

ITALY.

The Pope Indisposed.

ROME, May 4.—The Pope is again under the treatment of physicians.

INDIA.

The Cholera Abating.

CALCUTTA, May 4.—The cholera has abated in the province of Oude.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Elections in Various Cities.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4.—The city election was unusually quiet, and a large vote was polled. The Democrats make a clean sweep, electing the Mayor, Clerk and twelve Aldermen. This is the first time the Democrats have carried the city since reconstruction. The majority (semi-official) is 450.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 4.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected today, the first in forty-five years. The city has gone Democratic.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 4.—The municipal election in this city resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic ticket, except one Councilman.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May 4.—Notwithstanding the great excitement and intense interest manifested in the city elections to-day, it passed off without any disturbance. The entire Democratic ticket is elected, ranging from 100 to 300 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 4.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, John Coven, Republican, was elected Mayor by 400 majority. The Republicans also elected the entire city ticket by majorities of from 400 to 1,000, a of gain one Councilman. The Council will stand eleven Republicans and fifteen Democrats for the next year. Contrary to all expectation, the election passed off quietly, there being no disturbance in any of the wards.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 4.—The entire straight Democratic ticket was defeated in this city by the Citizens' ticket by a majority of 810, the Citizens electing eight out of ten Councilmen. This is the first Republican, or opposition, Mayor this city has had since 1865.

CHICAGO.

The Vote on the Adoption of General Incorporation.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Common Council last night canvassed the votes cast at the recent election for the adoption of the incorporation act of 1872, though Judge Williams issued an injunction prohibiting it on account of the alleged irregularities of that election. The count shows a majority in favor of incorporation under the general law of 1,433 majority, against a minority representation of 3,991.

The question of dissolving the injunction restraining the Common Council from counting the vote in the recent election was argued before Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, to-day, but the argument not being concluded, the case went over till to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—First race, for 2 year olds, colts and fillies; 1 mile dash; won by Creedmoor. Time 0.53¼.

Second race, for 3 year olds; 1 mile heats; won by George Graham. Time 1:54¾ and 1:54.

Third race, mile heats; won by Hazem. Time 1:53½, 1:54¾ and 1:59¼.

Galveston Jockey Club Races.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 4.—First race, free handicap for all ages, mile heats; won by Pauline Sprague. Time, 1:46½ and 1:47¾.

Second race, half mile dash; won by Conductor. Time, 0:53.

Commit This to Memory.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes and Parian Ornaments are selling dirt cheap at the auction sale of Geo. Crawford & Co., No. 82 Fifth avenue.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Opinion of a Texas Judge on the Rights of Colored People Under the Recent Act—A North Carolina Judge Says the Criminal Features of the Bill Are Unconstitutional and Void.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Judge Morrieles, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, in his charge to the Grand Jury, reviewed the civil rights bill, and expressed the opinion that all persons have a legal right to have board and lodging at an inn, transportation on steamers and railroads or stages, or an entrance in a theatre, while they do not thereby acquire any social rights. To hold that a conductor of a railroad train cannot assign a special car to ladies and children and their attendants to the exclusion of all others, provided other passengers are furnished with other cars with all the necessary facilities for traveling, would be to stab social rights, privileges and immunities, therefore my view of the act is that it was not intended to affect social rights, but civil and legal rights. In conclusion, the Judge stated that if it shall be made to appear that any inn keeper, manager of a theatre or transportation agent has refused proper facilities to any one on account of race, color or previous condition, the Grand Jury will have authority to find a true bill against them.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 4.—Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, said the Civil Rights bill, in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the Grand Jury, was unconstitutional and void.

CONFIDENCE OPERATIONS.

Arrest Yesterday of a Suspicious Quintette.

Joseph Riley, J. H. Thomas, H. A. Zerdman, W. E. Ford and Palmer, supposed confidence men, were yesterday arrested by the Mayor's detectives and are now in the Central Police Station awaiting a hearing. Their queer actions in several financial institutions of the city led to their apprehension but it is considered doubtful whether enough evidence to justify holding them can be obtained. On Saturday evening last three of them went to the M. & M. Insurance office, on Fourth avenue, and asked that a couple of revenue stamps be sold him. While one of the clerks had his back turned, one of the men was observed to slide toward the money drawer. Another clerk saw the movement and moved in that direction also. Nothing further was attempted, and the men, after paying for the stamps, went out. On Monday these same three men went to the People's Savings Bank, also on Fourth avenue, but they entered one at a time, and were careful to act so as not to lead any one to suspect that they knew each other. One of them presented to Mr. Von Bonnhorst, the cashier, a Sardinian gold coin and asked its value in American money. The second desired to know if a twenty dollar bank note which he had in his hand was good and the third requested permission to enter the water closet. They were all accommodated, so far as the ostensible objects of their visit were concerned, but their real purpose was frustrated by two gentlemen who had seen the queer actions of the trio on the pavement, and suspecting that the design of the men was to rob the bank, they entered it just as the third party returned from the water closet in the cellar, and the three, seeing that their game was up, quietly left. They were subsequently arrested, as stated. Ford is from Chicago, Zerdman from New Jersey and Thomas from Philadelphia.

BREVITIES.

····The internal revenue collections for the last month amount to $8,285.

····Oakdale has had a spell of the spells. The spellers spelled creditably. Miss Mary V. Scantlin won the first prize and Miss Lizzie Matthews the second.

····The Allegheny market will be held to-morrow, Thursday, instead on Friday, as heretofore. The market house will be closed on Fridays hereafter, for a few months.

····Last Saturday night the body of a man supposed to be F. Differbaugh, of Co G., 76th P. V., was discovered on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly's station, Westmoreland county, a train having run over him. Deceased was quite a large man, and was about forty years of age.

····President McNeill, in behalf of the Board of Managers of the Work House, returns thanks to Mr. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments for services rendered during the recent fire, and to Superintendent Creighton, of the West Penn Railroad, and Mr. Joseph Vache, dispatcher, for promptly sending the extra trains with engines and hose carriages.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John N. Hall, son of U. S. Marshall Hall, was married yesterday to Miss Emma Taylor, of Washington, by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. The bride and groom are on a trip to Washington City and other eastern points.

***Captain Joseph Irwin, night watchman at the Central Station, will retire from his present position to-day. On account of declining health, he has requested the Chief of Police to place him on a beat that he may be able to reap the benefit of a little fresh air. As night captain he has been serving thirteen hours each day and by going on a beat he will only be on duty ten hours, which will be quite a relief.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Detective Clark Unearths Another of the Allegheny Operators.

Some days ago we reported that Ex-Chief of Police Clark of Allegheny, who is now connected with Alderman McKelvey's, office had captured one of the parties who had been committing the numerous burglaries in Allegheny, since then he has been busily engaged looking after the burglars who stole about $30 worth of caps and hats from Harry McGregor's hat store on Federal street, some time ago, and yesterday he traced the operation to a young man named George Bell, who is now confined in jail on a charge of robbing Harris & Ewings drug store, at the corner of Tenth and Liberty streets, and found one of the stolen caps in his possession, which was identified by Mr. McGregor as one of his caps. Detective Clark then made information before Alderman McKelvey, charging Barker with burglary. He then lodged a commitment against him, for a hearing on the 11th instant. Clark is fully satisfied that he has got the right man and he thinks he will be able to show that he was connected with the other burglaries which have been committed in Allegheny. Mr. Clark deserves great credit for these arrests.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

The Fire Department.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, Mr. Sholes presiding. The monthly pay-roll, amounting to $3,555, was approved, as were bills to the amount of $800. It was agreed to recommend to Councils that the fire alarm telegraph be extended to the foot of Troy Hill, and an alarm box placed near Eberhart's brewery. Adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

The Market Committee held a meeting, Mr. Lantner presiding. The Market House was ordered to be closed on each Friday hereafter, during a month or two, as the day of holding the market changes this week, and it will hereafter be held on Thursdays instead of Fridays. Adjourned.

THE WORK HOUSE.

Getting Ready for the Work of Building.

The Board of Managers of the Workhouse met yesterday morning and transacted the usual routine business. The recent fire at that institution was then discussed, and the action of the Superintendent in having the ground cleaned up and the bricks placed in piles, preparatory to rebuilding, was approved. In regard to the rebuilding, it was agreed to proceed as soon as possible, but it was decided to make some changes in the plan of the rear main building, and also to make it only two stories high instead of three, as it was. For this purpose the architect was directed to prepare the necessary plans.

Boots and Shoes for the Million.

For an extensive assortment, a great variety of styles, and cheapness of price in boots and shoes, no house in the two cities can compare with that of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, whose stock is very full, of the best qualities, and sold at the very lowest prices. Parties can be assured of a comfortable fit, as his boots and shoes are made on so many different widths of last, that every foot is sure to be neatly fitted.

The Great Sale Continues.

And he or she who remains away loses more than money. Attend at once the auction sale of Jewelry at the store of George Crawford & Co., No. 82 Fifth avenue, and secure bargains which may never again be offered. Goods are being given away.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; Republic, at Queenstown; Egypt, off Eastnet.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

The finest and most complete stock of the above goods is now being disposed of at the Great Auction Sale of Geo. Crawford & Co.s, No. 82 Fifth avenue.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Squally Outlook—Efforts to Fix Things—Some Points of the Programme—Indignation in the Rural Districts—The Allegheny Meeting.

The feeling of indignation in political circles over the action of the County Executive Committee seems to run as high as ever, and the leading, and reliable men of the party generally, are not slow in expressing opinions that if this action is not rescinded, and the party harmonized, the ticket will suffer for it next fall. Even those who were instrumental in getting the Committee into the predicament, have become alarmed at the indignation with which their action has been received, and they are now industriously engaged in attempts to "fix things" by making profuse promises which it will be pretty hard for them to fulfill. For instance, it was stated yesterday, and was pretty freely talked of in certain quarters, that Allegheny had been fixed by a promise to a prominent politician, who was supposed to be inclined to raise a breeze over there, that if he would keep quiet a certain relative of his would be supported by "the boys" in Pittsburgh for the County Treasurership at the next election.

The writer, in speaking of this to a Pittsburgh politician, who has the reputation of being pretty well posted in the mysteries of the Golden Circle, without being in sympathy with all its movements, had the statement partially corroborated by the gentleman, who said:

"I've not a bit of doubt of its truthfulness, for I know they are trying very hard to manage Allegheny. The thing looks squally over there, and if they can quiet matters a little for a few days—until after Thursday night—they think they will be safe. I don't doubt they will be very free with their promises for a few days,—but as to the fulfillment of them that is another matter."

"Why they certainly could'nt go back of a promise like that," said the scribe.

"Can't they? We'll just see about it. I know they will, because this in direct opposition to arrangements which have already been made in that very direction. I happen to know that a man on this side has been booked for the County Treasurership. They propose to run Kilgore out and put their man in next fall."

"Why, I thought Col. Kilgore claimed that he could hold over one year from next May."

"That's what he claims, but the managers say not. The fact is, that although Kilgore has made a mighty good officer, quiet and attentive to business, he seems not to have been pliable enough, and they want to ship him. So they argue that under the new Constitution the new Treasurer must be elected next fall to take his seat the following May. They are going to nominate and elect on that basis, and they have "fixed it" for a gentleman, who is now running for another office, but is to be handed off from that tack and headed in the direction of the County Treasurership. The big chiefs have arranged this and any attempt to change the programme would cause a row in the wigwam and be unsuccessful. I have no doubt, however that "the boys" will promise anything to quell the present insurrection for the time being."

"Then you think these promises are but 'trifles light as air.'"

"Well they have just about that solidity. I know the young gentleman from Allegheny has been looking to the County Treasurership, but if he's sharp he will want something more substantial than a promise of support made from this side, in the present emergency."

"I hear that Mackey has been summoned to come on and help 'the boys' out of the lurch."

"Yes, Mackey is expected here to-morrow; but I think Mackey and all the chiefs had better just accept the situation at once, and play fair. The people are not in a temper to be fooled with. We can put up a ticket, but we can't elect it unless we act upon the square and put up first class men. I hope though, the so-called leaders will see this before it is too late, as I want the party to win next fall."

The veteran who thus so freely expressed himself, seemed to but voice the general sentiment of the masses of the party. This sentiment is not only evidenced by the movement looking to revolt in Allegheny, but in the rural districts there are indications of a strong protest against the action of the Committee.

Announcement was made yesterday of indignation meetings which will be held on Saturday evening, in a number of the outside districts. Thus the rank and file seem to be thoroughly aroused in all quarters, and there is trouble ahead, unless the Committee takes the back track.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths Last Week in This City.

There were fifty-four deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, according to the report of Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, which is as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Accident by fall 2; apoplexy 1; congestion of the brain 1; capillary bronchitis 1; cancer of uterus 1; cerebro spinal fever 1; consumption 11; convulsions 1; diphtheritis 1; morbid dentition 1; diarrhœa, dysentary or all kids, should they deem it fever 3; heart disease, not specified 1; heart dilation 1; congestion of the lungs 2; meningitis 4; old age 2; premature birth 2; pneumonitis 9; smallpox 1; senticemia 1; tabes mesenterica 1; whooping cough 1. Total 54.

COLOR.—White, males 27, females 24; colored, females 3. Total 54.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 15; single 36; widows 1; widowers 2. Total 54.

AGE.—Under 1 year 8; from 1 to 2 years 2; from 2 to 5 years 7; from 5 to 10 years 3; from 10 to 20 years 6; from 20 to 30 years 9; from 30 to 40 years 6; from 50 to 60 years 8; from 60 to 70 years 2; from 80 to 90 years 2; from 90 to 100 years 1. Total 54.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, and approved bills to the amount of $639.68.

On motion, the Committee on Mowing Machines was instructed to exchange the old mowing machines, owned by the Commission, and get six new ones.

Mr. Rose was appointed a committee to attend to the cutting of the grass in the Park, and the four bids offering to cut the grass were referred to him, with power to award the contract to the lowest bidder, providing he is a responsible party, and if not, to award the contract to the next lowest bidder.

A communication from Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., of Pittsburgh, was received, in which they offered the Commission two deer—a buck and a doe. The gift was declined, for the reason that the Commission have no place to keep the animals.

Adjourned.

LACE CURTAINS.

Hugus & Hacke

desire to call attention to their large and varied stock of Lace Curtains, consisting of Nottingham Lace, Bern Guipure Lace, French Guipure Lace, French and Swiss Tambourd Lace, embracing many new and handsome designs, which are offered at extraordinary low prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

The Real Estate Savings Bank.

The confidence of depositors and the business community in the Real Estate Savings Bank is evidenced from the fact that their statement, published elsewhere, exhibits over six hundred thousand dollars entrusted to their honesty and sagacity for investment. This Bank has at the helm of affairs a corps of officers that for scrupulous integrity, financial ability and ripened monetary wisdom, is unsurpassed by any other institution in our city, and to their sagacity, prudent and successful management, this Bank is indebted for its high and stable position among savings institutions. It has attained the summit of confidence and patronage, and there is no venture in saying that it will ever retain them.

Howe's Scales and Grocer's Outfit.

The stock of W. A. McClurg, consisting of every article and appliance for use by grocers, together with the agency of Howe's Scales, has been purchased by Messrs. Onions & Baldwin, No. 63 Wood street, and Mr. M. M. Marquis, who for many years has been connected with the establishment of Mr. McClurg, has been admitted to business connection with Messrs. Onions & Baldwin, and will still remain in charge. It is the wind that blows good to no one, and this change must be fruitful of benefits to all parties, and especially the patrons of the house, who have everything to gain by the transfer to Messrs. Onions & Baldwin, who are fortunate in securing the experience, business acquaintance and qualifications of Mr. Marquis.

A Rare Opportunity.

Ladies, you have heard of golden opportunities, and allow us to say that the auction sale of jewelry by Geo. Crawford & Co., No. 82, Fifth avenue, is a real, genuine, *bona fide*, golden opportunity to secure the richest bargains ever given in the city.

Reserved Seats.

We are informed that reserved seats may be obtained for the entertainment at Library Hall on Friday evening next without extra charge. Those having tickets, or desiring them, can therefore secure seats at Kleber's, commencing Thursday morning at nine o'clock. These recitations of Mr. Lloyd, *bona fide*, golden opportunity to secure the richest bargains ever given in the city.

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Ladies Attend in Crowds.

The accommodations for ladies and the extra bargains in all kinds of jewelry at Geo. Crawford & Co.'s Great Auction Sale, No. 82 Fifth avenue, is drawing immense crowds of the fair sex who buy themselves rich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE WHOLESALE.

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

OF

GILL & BRO.,

253 LIBERTY STREET,

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.

Miners' Nailed Shoes, Rubber Goods, &c.

Also, a large stock of CITY M

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE two new Democratic State officials, McCandless and Temple, reached Harrisburg in full force, at the proper time, their newly appointed clerks accompanying them. They make a clean sweep of Republican officials, as was expected. McCandless' appointments are better distributed, and superior, in point of character, to those of Temple. It seems quite evident that Temple has not been run by the leaders of his party, as it was thought he would be, but has made his own selection of clerks.

THE value of nerve and promptitude in arresting and punishing criminals is illustrated by an occurrence that recently took place in New York. A highwayman deliberately knocked down a lady, in Sixth street, and robbed her. But she, in place of fainting, caught hold of the man, called an officer, and he followed the robber, who had broken away from her, arrested him in a thieves' den. He was locked up, indicted, convicted, and sentenced, in two days,—his term being eighteen years' imprisonment. The affair caused a very decided flutter among the thieves of that city. What was done in that case, proves the wisdom of promptitude in the arrest and punishment of criminals. It exerts a decidedly excellent influence.

THE course of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling $5,000,000 of gold during the present month is amply justified, by the condition of the Treasury, compared with a year ago. On April 30, one year ago, there was in the Treasury $56,591,952 gold belonging to the United States. On Saturday the Government owned $72,222,369.28 gold. This is an excess of gold in the Treasury, owned absolutely by the Government, of more than $15,631,000. The currency balance a year ago was $5,258,074.02. This year it is $1,096,875.76. The Treasury has, therefore, nearly eleven and a-half millions of dollars more in its vaults than it had on the last day of April, 1874. The Treasury, during the first ten months of the last fiscal year, reduced the public debt less than $2,000,000. During the first ten months of the present year the reduction has been $11,778,899.25. The prospects of the customs and internal revenues for the rest of the fiscal year are also very favorable.

THE State of Maryland has come into possession of a verdict against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which may be worth to it three-quarters of a million of dollars. It is for a capitation tax on passengers over the road between Baltimore and Washington, amounting to twenty per cent. of the fares. This is of a kind with the famous "sand tax" received by New Jersey for many years on the traffic over he Camden and Amboy Railroad—the enforcement of which became so unpopular, and was so long claimed to be unconstitutional. Our impression is that it has been modified or done away; but the decision rendered by the highest court in the country proves it to be constitutional. The point made against the tax, in both New Jersey and Maryland, was that it taxed citizens of other States who were traveling across its territory; but the Supreme Court assumed that so long as the fare is not excessive, this point does not hold good, as, so far as the passengers are concerned, they pay their money simply as railroad fare, and so long as this is not excessive, it matters not to them where it goes. If, however, it does become excessive, Congress can intervene to protect them. This is an important decision to impecunious States and prosperous railroads.

IF the opinion is entertained that the GAZETTE has over-represented the dissatisfaction that prevails over the action of the County Committee, it will only require an inspection of the southern wards and townships, in order to learn that we have failed to point out the full strength of the dissatisfaction. It is now quite certain that meetings will be called to consider the subject, and that the Chairman of the County Committee will be requested to re-convene that body, in order that it may consider the subject in the light of later information. It will not involve any sacrifice of dignity or propriety to conform to the wishes of the people in this particular. Admit that the Committee acted with a view to the best, it still is true that real and earnest dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the party is an ample reason for adapting its action to the wishes that evidently prevail. Last Fall's experience should be a reminder of the extreme danger of disregarding the palpable opinion of the party. It is perfectly sure that it will tell upon our county ticket, unless the prevailing dissatisfaction is mollified. In view of the fact that the result reached in the State Convention is one over which there should be no trouble in this county, we think the County Committee will really consult their own happiness by meeting kindly an obvious wish.

THE Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institution yesterday accepted the offer of the owner of Hamilton Hall property to hold the proposed Exposition of Pittsburgh industries on his property, free of costs. The offer includes the free use of the large building erected at a cost of $100,000. The hesitancy the Board for a time, was governed by the question of distance, and the desire to fully examine every proposition at all attainable. The Pennsylvania Railroad has kindly offered every possible facility, both as to cheap excursions, and convenience of trains. If the right of way can be obtained from Councils, they will run special passenger trains down as far as St. Clair street, and will make the time out or in, twenty minutes. The price will be that usual on the street cars. Goods for exhibitors will be charged for only one way, and they will run aside track direct to the building. One or two considerations remain to be settled before the location can be considered unalterably fixed. The fact that a sufficiency of ground could not be obtained in the thickly settled part of the city, except at high rent, and that the suburb referred to, can be reached by rail as cheaply and quickly as any point farther in the city could be by street cars, will serve to make this acceptable and agreeable. It is, too, one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city.

OUR Westmoreland Centennial will be based rather on a bond of resistance to British tyranny, than a Declaration of Independence. What was resolved upon, according to the records in the American archives, was in substance that the Parliament of Great Britain, having declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the Ministry, by endeavoring to enforce its acts, having "attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any State or country," there was no reason to doubt that the same system of tyranny and oppression would be extended to every part of America, and that it was, therefore, the duty of every American to resist and oppose it; that they were ready to oppose it with their lives and fortunes. They further adopted articles of association, under which a military organization was formed, made up of companies raised in the various townships of Westmoreland, which then embraced all of Southwestern Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghenies. The preamble to these articles was as follows: "Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wish may long be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean to deviate from the loyalty which we hold it to be our bounden duty to observe; but, animated by the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked Ministry and a corrupt Parliament) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which purpose we do agree and associate ourselves together." There was really an independent ring in the resolutions, and they clearly showed that the spirit of liberty was rife in the land. The document, unlike the Mecklenburg affair, was at least original, and expressed the exact feelings of the protestants.

THE reduction of dividend, by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday last, has been variously commented on. The *Times* of Philadelphia has this to say on the subject, and it meets our views, precisely. "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has simply been honest in reducing its dividend. True, it required some measure of courage to disentangle the toils which ever confront such a duty. There are those who, from year to year, would confess the wisdom of the policy, but ever beg for a more convenient season. Not speculators alone, but hundreds, who feel the general shrinkage in the resources of all classes, vainly hope to be better prepared hereafter than now, and so, from Spring to Autumn and from Autumn to Spring again, they would postpone the inevitable. Eighteen months ago every railroad in the country should have promptly reduced its dividends, and the fact that our leading corporations had to be notorious borrowers, at usurious rates, while paying the dividends they could not earn without injustice to the maintenance of their property or oppressing transporters, or both, has been breeding profound distrust in their safety." The question of honesty and right is as much involved in a reduction of dividends, in times of financial and business depression, as it can possibly be in any direction whatever. The balance sheets show that the Pennsylvania Road is as prosperous as any road in the country, and more so than many roads which declare ten per cent. dividend. It is a permanency, and needs to guard against undue fluctuations in the value of the road, but not in that of its stock, judged merely by the street sales. It is putting out large sums in preparing for the vast business of the Centennial year, and all this draws upon current resources. Its balance sheet shows that it is sound, and yet sure to pay the old dividends.

A PATRON SAINT.

Beauregard, whose name served to adorn an ironical couplet, which formed part of an address, issued by Jeff. Davis, at the outbreak of the rebellion, seems disposed to fight his battles over again. Without "mortar, Paixhan and petard," he evidently still imagines himself "our Beauregard." In all this he is mistaken. He was a failure, in the main, during the war, and certainly has no large following at the South now. Still, he was one of the prominent actors in the war of rebellion, and may be presumed to have partially shaped its policy, and now to be fully capable, at least of representing its spirit, so far as the Southern side was concerned. He was in command at Charleston when Sumter was fired on; was at Manasses at the first field fight of the war. Was in command at Shiloh and Pittsburgh Landing, and fought in several important battles, beside holding uninterrupted military command during the entire war. His testimony, as given to Governor Porter is, that he favored a black flag, and war to the knife. He desired that no prisoners should be taken, or quarter asked. He wrote, at one time, to know if a law had passed, authorizing the execution of prisoners, and proposed that the Spanish garrote be employed. In brief he, one of the leading Generals on the Southern side, urged that the amenities of civilized warfare be disregarded, and wholesale slaughter, and endless barbarities be substituted. This is what he did then, and still justifies.

All this is rather bad doctrine to be put forward now. Events are shaping toward a Presidential campaign, and the Democracy are ravenously hungry for power. Like the astute wolf, that could act the lamb till he had his victim in a safe place for slaughter, that organization is trying to avoid any manifestation of its old and vicious spirit, and is singing songs of sweetness and harmony. The tones of its voice are of dulcet softness, and the expression of its countenance is benignity itself. It doesn't remember the rebellion, has no harshness in its spirit, and simply seeks the good of all men, and the ease and quiet of the country. Of course, it is deeply annoyed when men like Beauregard, after the fashion of Banquo's ghost, will persist in obtruding themselves, and will not down. It jars badly on its sensitive spirit, when the warriors who once fought its battles, and were so earnestly applauded, and rated as heroes whose deeds should ever be tenderly regarded, and whose names were immortal, not born to die,—rise up, and persist in shouting the old war cries, and reminding of the old days whose fragrance is gone.

Its policy, however, is settled. They are to be snubbed now, and rewarded, when the days of prosperity and power return. Hence, the following, from the Memphis *Avalanche*, is what is now being offered to the warrior ilps of the famous but indiscreet Beauregard: "The few old Secession leaders are Generals without armies. They no longer possess sufficient strength to issue commands, even to phantom battalions. Their hold upon the Southern masses is weaker than that of the Copperhead leaders on the North. They were largely in the minority in 1860, and to-day the South reads in their exploits the history of a failure. Practically, no such an element is known in Southern politics." So they speak now. It is not welcome, just at the time when Judge Kelly sees the lion and lamb so amicably lying together, and indeed that the lamb makes music which the lion gravely accepts and rejoices over, with stately dignity, so eminently becoming to his lionship, to have the lion suddenly roar out that he is the same animal that, only twelve short years ago, wished to garrote the maimed, starving, dying Union soldiers, who were lying in rebel prisons. Nevertheless, there is no mistaking the animal, or doubting the roar. Hence we have explanations. This lion, after all, is, and was, a very poor animal. He was a failure in the war, and has no following now. He commands, but none obey; he leads, but none follow. The spirit of those whom he led is tamed and quiet,—he is a lion, but they are lambs. Such is the apology which even the New York *Tribune* endorses. It is absurd.

Let the Democracy regain power,—and see. Fitz John Porter, chiefly because he was disgraced for indirectly aiding rebels, holds to-day the profitable office of Commissioner of Docks, in New York. Will it be strange, when we remember that there are sixty rebel officers now members of Congress, if ex-rebels of prominent station are given leading places, should the Democracy regain power. These men who have gained office, the Gordons, and others who were in the rebel army, do not apologize for Beauregard. They do not say he, and his kind were failures; that they have no constituency, and wield no influence at the South. They know that they have influence, and command respect; and the Democratic party will be made to know it, if, indeed, it does not willingly recognize it, once it is in power. It will be far from strange if Beauregard is made Minister to France; Semmes Secretary of the Navy; and Jeff. Davis restored to his old position as Secretary of War. Indeed, Beauregard uttered his old time sentiments, and restated his purposes, as calmly and confidently as though the rebellion were still in progress, and he at the head of an army. And he is right, this far,—that the South, so far as it is controlled by the Democratic party, believes in and sustains him; and the attempts to represent otherwise are simply misrepresentations. Beauregard's bloody spirit is shared in by his party.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YOUNG OUTLAW; or Adrift in the Streets. By Horatio Alger, Jr. The Sixth "Tattered Tom" Book. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

The young oulaw was a farmer's boy, who stole enough money from his guardian to take him to New York, where he became a street vagabond. Life in the streets of New York is not of a very refining character, and the young outlaw found to his cost that the way of the transgressor is hard. The book is to have a sequel, however, which is to bring him up all right. The book contains rather too much slang to be a safe book for boys; it is hardly necessary to tell a boy all about the slums of the city to encourage in him traits of manliness and morality. A good story can be told without slang.

SEX IN INDUSTRY. By Azel Ames. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

The whole number of females employed in industry in the United States is over 1,800,000, one-tenth of which number are under the age of fifteen. The author of this work, while collecting statistics as a special Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, also had his attention directed to the question of sex in industry, and carefully collected statistics from which he argues that young girls should not be employed in many of the occupations which now attract them, as a means of gaining a livelihood. It is written somewhat after the style of Dr. Clarke's "Sex in Education." It gives some facts which the political economist who has a regard for humanity, might profit by in the framing of laws regulating labor.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT AND PHOTOGRAPHY. By Dr. Hermann Vogel. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a handsomely illustrated volume, which gives in a clear, simple style the latest scientific developments concerning photography, and the chemistry of light. It gives the history of photography in a style that, while historically and scientifically correct, is yet as entertaining as a romance. The chapters on the application of photography, or chromo photography, relief printing, the sand blowing process, and a hundred other things, are exceedingly interesting. The volume is one of the popular and instructive "International Scientific Series," and deserves a place in every public and private library.

WIFE AND SISTER, by George Whiting, Jr., formerly Colonel of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. V. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

These sketches were first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and were popular enough to justify their reproduction in book form. They relate to out-door life—riding on horseback—in which are given the author's army experiences, and also some description of fox hunting in England. The style is fresh and breezy, and the book seems to communicate to the reader some of the glow and enthusiasm of the writer. It is full of the sunshine and health of out-door life.

POLITICAL NOTES.

FISH, Pierrepont, Bristow, and Jewell are said to be opposed to third-term principles.

AHA! we discover the treason. When Aleck Stephens said the next President would be a journalist, did he not refer to himself?

THE New York *Times* thinks that Mr. Schurz is in the position of the Irishman who, when climbing a rope, let go to spit on his hands.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY's performance in New York the other day is said to be "an inroad on the Republican simplicity," and a good sign for the Democrats.

THE Patrons of Husbandry are strong in the Oregon Legislature, having seventeen of the thirty Senators, and fifty-four of the sixty Representatives belonging to the order.

AT the Republican Convention at Williamsport on Saturday, Theo. Hill, Henry Johnson, and John Gans were chosen delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed for E. S. Wolfe, of Union county, as their first choice, and Henry Rawle, of Erie, as their second choice for State Treasurer.

THE Republican State Central Committee of California have issued a call for a State Convention on the 10th of June. The opinion at the meeting was universal that the campaign should be vigorous and aggressive. Some good speakers in the Eastern States have promised to take a Summer trip across the continent for the sake of the party.

THE Democratic papers having sided with mob violence at New Orleans and other places South, of course side with mob violence in the coal regions of this State. Some of them loudly called on the Governor to send troops there to keep order, and when he did so at the instance of a Democratic sheriff, who is either a coward or a fool, they now denounce him in sending them.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

THE Mercer county delegation to the State Convention stands as follows: Representative delegates, A. Burnett, of Greenville; S. B. Filson, Mercer; A. Hossack, Hickory. Senatorial delegate, S. R. Thompson, of Mercer. They were not instructed or pledged,—but are understood to stand as a unit for Hartranft for Governor, and Rawle, of Erie, for State Treasurer.

THE Utica *Observer* believes that the campaign of 1872 was a blessing in disguise, because "it rejuvenated the Democratic party, and placed it on the high road to permanent success." It has always heretofore been a question whether the Greeley movement swallowed the Democratic party or the Democratic party swallowed the Greeley movement. Anyhow, it is pretty clear that somebody was sick.

THE Republican County Committee met in Convention in Bedford, on Tuesday afternoon, and appointed Hon. John Cessna and William Lauder, Esq., of Bedlesburg, as Representative delegates to attend the State Convention, with instructions to support John F. Hartranft for Governor and Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county, for State Treasurer. Mr. I. K. Little of Saxton, Gen. D. S. Elliott of Everett, and John H. Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, were appointed Senatorial conferees.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Iowa, have called a convention to meet June 30th at Des Moines, the Capital of the State, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of Supreme Court and Superintendent of Public Institution. The election will occur in October. The people of the respective districts will also elect at the same time all the members of the lower branch and half of the upper branch of the State Legislature, whose duty it will be to elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wright.

AUDITOR-GENERAL TEMPLE has made the following appointments: Chief Clerk, G. W. G. Waddell, of Greene county, law partner of Mr. Temple; Corporation Clerk, W. J. Bayard, of Greene county, son-in-law of the new Auditor-General; Clerks, W. J. Jackman, of Juniata county; Walter Diffenbach, of Columbia county; A. J. Sanderson, of Blair county; W. H. Reel, of Allegheny county; C. F. Warden, of Westmoreland county; John M. Murray, of Jefferson county; Joseph G. Garard, of Fayette county; Charles Markell, of Washington county; William Sansom, of Indiana county. It is probable that Mr. Olmstead, the corporation clerk, will be retained, notwithstanding the announcement that Mr. Bayard has been assigned to that position.

PERSONAL.

THE Boston *Post* has found perpetual motion—in Henry Wilson.

JUDGE BURNHAM, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has entered upon his duties.

THE block in which Miss Ida Greeley was married on Saturday is called "Matrimonial Row."

THE health of the Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, has not improved and her death may be expected at any time.

ELLA CARRI, the Iowa orphan, who was tarred and feathered by a mob of "respectable married ladies," has sued the gang for $50,000.

THE Salem *Post* thinks that if George Washington had only been cross-examined by Judge Fullerton before he died it would have turned out that he really lied about the cherry tree, after all.

GENERAL HAWLEY will deliver the oration to the alumni at the semi-centennial anniversary of the New York Central Seminary, at Cazenovia, where he formerly studied for the Methodist ministry.

THE great question in Boston now is whether Charles Sumner stood up or sat down at the banquet to the Prince of Wales. The conundrum originated with Wendell Phillips, who says he was treated shamefully, being compelled to stand.

THE REV. MR. GLESDENNING, of unhappy notoriety, preached Sunday in the church at Jersey City from which he was suspended by the Presbytery. The death of poor Mary Pomeroy did not seem to affect the reverend gentleman, and some trouble was feared from the indignation of the citizens. He is now in open defiance of his Church as well as the community.

M. EUGENE PEREIRE, the Paris banker, whose great grandfather invented the system by which deaf mutes are taught to speak and to understand from the movement of the lips, has just announced that a school of instruction, to be supported by his family, will be opened in Paris in August. This institution will be under the care of M. Magnot, who has shown such excellent results from the Pereire system at his school at Geneva.

MANY of Washington's fairest belles of former seasons are shuffling off this mortal coil of single blessedness, and giving their hosts of adoring followers the slip. Miss Florence Hildreth, niece of Mrs. General Butler, has gone and done it at Frankfort, Germany. The lucky man is Mr. Tom Nesmith, of Lowell, Mass. Miss Hildreth, as well as her beautiful cousin, Miss Blanche Butler, is an heiress, and as the groom is very wealthy, there seems to be no reason why they should not make the pot boil. The engagements are also announced of Mr. Caldwalladar, Assistant Secretary of State, and Miss Susie Lee; Mr. C. B. Furness, and Miss Ramsey, of Minnesota.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

POKER has almost made Schenck even on the Emma Mine.

PIGEONGRAM is what they call despatches sent by carrier pigeon post.

IN New York, on Tuesday morning, Wesley Van Dusen, a wealthy and eccentric farmer, shot his mother dead, and then killed himself.

AN exchange says: "Matrimony makes a man see double." Old Blougher says whisky will do the same thing—and besides, it is much cheaper.

MONEY was quite a drug in the beginning of the Revolution, for George III. offered $50,000 for the head of John Hancock and found no takers.

THE American Tract Society up to 1875 has printed 27,000,000 volumes of its various publications, besides over 480,000,000 copies of tracts and periodicals.

A BOSTON undertaker was made very mad recently by being awakened at an untimely hour by two inebriated persons, who wished to order two "beers" for themselves.

STATISTICIANS set down only one-fourth of the inhabitants of the United States as religious. This is shown in the membership of churches, which is less than 10,000,000, out of a population of 40,000,000.

CAN any of our readers inform us of the origin of the expression, "rolling like a sweet morsel under the tongue"? There is a popular idea that it occurs in the Bible, but it is an erroneous one.

EDWARD CONNOLLY and son were suffocated with gas while in bed, at Buffalo, on Sunday night, and on Monday, while the Coroner was looking for the leak, an explosion took place, tearing up the floors and demolishing the windows and doors.

THE next legal holiday in Massachusetts is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. It then there will be another of those celebrations, with displays of fire works and prominent officials, and a large sum-total of human misery and vanity.

THE fund raised to secure and protect free labor at St. Johns, N. B. amounts to $150,000. The laborer's society proposed to arrange a satisfactory rate of wages provided they were given all the work. The merchants rejected the proposition and have decided to continue the strike. Some non-society laborers are employed.

SUIT has been brought against the city of Boston by the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Armstrong, whose store was blown up to prevent the spread of the great fire, to recover $70,000, the value of the stock and the unexpired lease. No one has been found to acknowledge the responsibility for blowing up the premises.

THE French notation assumes that a thousand millions (1,000,000,000) make a billion, while the English notation requires a million millions for a billion. The difference is not of much importance in the affairs of life, or in settling private cash accounts. Still it may be said that the French notation for a billion is generally preferred in the United States.

A BALTIMORE vender of toy balloons sustained serious injuries the other day by the explosion of a number of his wares. A spark from a pedestrian's cigar burned a hole through the rubber surface of one balloon, causing the gas inside to explode with a loud report, and the flame was communicated to several others which were attached to the same string.

LONDON is the most healthy of all the large cities of Great Britain. Last year the death rate in London was only 22 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths was 44,788. In London there are 45 persons to each acre of space; in Edinburgh, 47; in Manchester, 52; in Liverpool, 98; in Glasgow, 100. The respective rates of mortality are: London, 22; Edinburgh, 23; Manchester, 30; Liverpool, 32; Glasgow, 31.

THE Scotch correspondent of a London paper writes: "The Perth Town Council yesterday, by 16 votes against 4, after an entertaining discussion, resolved in future to discontinue a grant of £20 yearly for supplying brandy and sherry to the kirk sessions of the parish churches. One of the minority said that if brandy had been known in St. Paul's time, the apostle would have included that liquor with wine as good for the stomach."

Two boys offered some German gold pieces for change in a Paris shop. When required to give a satisfactory account of how they had come by them, they said they had found the corpses of two Prussian soldiers in the old quarries of Montrouge, and on searching the pockets got the pieces of gold. An officer of police went to the spot indicated, and in an abandoned gallery found the two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition. One of them had been killed by a bullet and the other by a bayonet thrust.

POKER ON THE RAIL.

A Game in Which Two Aces and a Revolver Beat a Full Hand.

An incident occurred on a recent trip which I made over the Union Pacific, which may be of interest to your readers, as it was at one time of uncommon interest to me. We were rolling along between Salt Lake and Omaha, when I made my way into the smoking car to enjoy a cigar. I noticed a group gathered in the centre of the car, and crowding my way to it found two men gambling. One was a well dressed man, but bearing the general appearance of a blackleg; the other was a veritable miner, just as he came from the mountains, with long, grizzly beard, rough, course and dirty clothes, but with lots of gold. The play was for quite large stakes, and I heard whispers that the gambler was about to fleece the miner, and much sympathy was manifested for him. The game—draw poker—still went on, with hardly a word spoken by the players, till finally, when a large sum was on the board, the gambler, being called to show his hand, threw down three aces and two queens, and reached for the money. The miner stretched over and held his hand, and laid down two aces, showing, of course, five aces in the pack. He then reached back and drew a large navy revolver, cocked it, placed the muzzle directly between the eyes of the gambler, still holding his hand. Not a word was spoken, but each looked steadily into the eyes of the other. Soon the hand began to quietly move from the money, the form of the gambler to draw back, and still the revolver followed. He stepped into the aisle, and here the scene became so uninteresting to me and several others present that we dropped under the seats. The gambler slowly backed toward the door, with the revolver following till the door was reached, and he passed out. The miner coolly let down the hammer of his revolver, replacing it in his pocket, swept the money from the board into his pouch, quietly lighted his pipe and settled back in his seat as if nothing had happened. The strangest part of the whole business was that not a word was spoken from the time the gambler laid his three cards on the board till he passed out of the car door.

Which Fowls Eat the Most?

This question has been asked and answered many times, but nowhere, as yet, in print, have I seen it to my satisfaction. Writers invariably try to solve this question so as to make it an argument for some particular breed, and that is generally the breed in which they are most interested. Another reason is that they are constantly giving the favorite coop of fowls all the fit bits, which they do not count as anything. But to answer the question rightly would be to say, the hen that eats the most, as a rule, is the one that produces the most. One bushel of corn, or its equivalent in other food, will make nine pounds of live poultry, or seven and one-tenth pounds of dressed poultry, or twelve and one-half pounds of eggs. One has only to weigh his pullet at six months old, to know how much money he has expended for her, and if he has not furnished the feed, he will know just how much she has foraged off his neighbors for his benefit. Most farmers have a feeling that the corn which is fed to fowls is thrown away, and that their pocket-books have been depleted so much. He should rather look upon the transaction as just so much grain exchanged for eggs or poultry, the profits of which are coming to him in better fill that pocket-book. Liberal feeding means liberal profits; fowls scantily fed pay scanty profits; neglect means loss of what you do give them. As a rule, feed well or kill the flock. This should be the rule, for the results are as sure to follow as day is to follow sunrise.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

STATE BREVITIES.

THE crusade war has opened out lively in Franklin.

THE Titusville M. E. church raised $6,000 last Sunday to pay off its debts.

AND now the season for telling some terrible yarns in relation to trout fishing is at hand.

THE Oil City Council is looking forward to dispensing with the Mayor's salary the next term.

THE Lochiel Iron Works at Harrisburg remain suspended, owing to the difficulty of procuring coal.

THE Curtin Iron Works at Bellefonte are running to their full capacity, and are overcrowded with orders. So says the *Republican* of that place.

A HANDKERCHIEF of William Penn is to be on exhibition at the Centennial, and a curious correspondent writes to ask if it is the original Penn wiper.

A HUNTINGDON print states that it is expected the Glamorgan Furnace, in Mifflin county, will be blown in this week. Coke will in future be used in this industry.

THE ladies of Allentown are giving "dollar parties," in aid of the Centennial. The ladies of the house furnishes music and refreshments, and each gentleman pays one dollar for the privilege of attending.

ONE HUNDRED rafts are on Red Bank Creek, waiting for a rise, but the lumbermen are greatly discouraged. There is very little cash in the country and many persons are unable to meet their paper.

MAYOR FERTIG, of Titusville, tendered his pay ($500 per year) to the city, and suggested that Councils hereafter abolish the payment of salary for that office. The donation was accepted and the suggestion complied with.

THE new coal banks opened at Reynoldsville promise to be a "bonanza" to their owners. They are the largest in Western Pennsylvania and yield an excellent quality of coal. Reynoldsville is building up rapidly, resembling in its activity and excitement deceased Pithole.

AN attempt was made a few nights since to burn the steamer Ella Layman while she was lying at her wharf in Bridgeport. The rascals are supposed to have neared the boat by means of a skiff. Had the wind been blowing down stream, instead of up, they would no doubt have accomplished their vile purpose.

THE Bellefonte *Republican* is moved to remark: "We might get along with the bugs and the grasshoppers, and even take a turn with the small-pox if the lightning-rod man would stay away, but he won't; he was around yesterday. We propose the following subject for our next debating society. Is that man who would hesitate to shoot a lightning-rod man a good citizen.

A CONFLUENCE man has come to grief. He has been dealing with the "shovers of the queer," and was most unmercifully shorn. For the small sum of $300 he was to receive $3,000; and at the interview in New York that amount was actually given him; he was then decoyed into a bogus express office, where he deposited his treasure for shipment, receiving upon his return home a package of waste paper.

THE *Courier* says "a party of hunters out in the woods of Forest county last week came across a skeleton lying between logs. They gathered the bones up and buried them near where they found them. It is said that about thirty years ago a man, named Seth Struter, started from a point near Tidioute to go through the woods to Clarion, and nothing was ever heard of him. These are probably his remains."

MR. JOHN FOPPLE, residing in Hayfield township, about three miles from Saegertown, committed suicide Monday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been out of health for some time, and on Saturday told his physician, Dr. Gamble, of Mosiertown, that if he did not see better symptoms of recovery soon he would put an end to his earthly existance. The doctor paid little attention to that kind of talk, believing that it would end in nothing serious.

"JOHNNY STEELE," or "CoalOil Johnny," as he is sometimes called, is again in the newspapers. This time they have him "going west" in compliance with Horace Greeley's advice to all young men. There is no foundation at all for this rumor. Mr. Steele is now living on a farm three miles from Oil city, and like an honest man attends to his own business and lets every body else alone. Mr. Steele had his faults in his younger days, but he has forgotten them now and lives like one who had always followed the plow. He belong to the Grangers.

THE Clearfield *Republican* says: "Instead of sending 1,700 rafts, or about 10,000,000 feet of lumber to the lower market, as we did last year, only about 800 or 850 rafts, or probably 4,000,000 feet will be sent into market this year. The reduction will be severely felt by us in this county this year, and if the prices fall much below last year the depression will be awful. But there is no use of being discouraged. Let our timber stand, and our people go to work to raise wheat, corn; potatoes, beef and pork of their own, which is no harder work than timbering, and they need not send what little money they have out of the county for that which they can produce themselves.

"SCHOOL DAYS."

One of the great Quaker poet's sweetest metrical gems, "School Days," is devoted to showing the regret of a brown-eyed New England girl at having "spelled down

—the little boy
Her childish favor singled."

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the little boy was first—
"Because, you see, I love you."

"Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

"He lives to learn in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament the triumphs and his loss
Like her—because they love him."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bailey, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

Having consolidated our stocks and removed the contents of our store on Liberty street, to

OUR NEW STAND,

NO. 100 WOOD ST.,

We are now prepared to offer special bargains in all goods in our line.

DECORATED DINNER SETS,

200 Pieces for $45.

Decorated China Tea Sets

44 Pieces for $10.

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,

100 different styles to select from.

Stone China, Parisian Porcelain, White and Gold Band China,

Of the most beautiful shapes ever offered.

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA WARE,

AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Vases, Cut Glass Ware & Statuary,

Very handsome and great variety,

AT LOW FIGURES.

G. H. GARBER & CO.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, MAY 1ST, 1875.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$581,635 72
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	63,250 00
Real Estate	15,324 82
Office Furniture	855 76
Cash	42,855 07
Total	$703,921 37

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors, Book..... 68		
Interest to Depositors, May 1, 1875.....	16,754 88	$622,443 56
Balance Contingent Fund		81,477 81
Total		$703,921 37

The above is a correct statement.

ISAAC JONES, President.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.

H. CHILDS,
JAS. B. D. MEEDS,
JNO. P. HENDERSON,
Committee.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES—Alexander Nimick, Harvey Childs, Jacob Painter, Isaac Jones, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., Jno. P. Henderson, John Evans, Jas. B. D. Meeds.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED.

Open for Depositors from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds. my4:q94

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, May 5th.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS,

Ready-Made Dresses, Suits, &c.

NEW SACQUES,

JACKETS, SHAWLS, &C.,

The Largest and Most Attractive Stock and the Lowest Prices we have Offered this Season.

BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS,

Remarkable Bargains.

Superior Black Dress Silks

$1, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and upward to $6 per yard; also, Splendid Quality of Plain Colored Silks in all desirable shades at $1.50, well worth $2, both admitted by best judges to be unsurpassed for good value in this or any other city in the Union.

At 10c, New Striped Linen Hornants Suitings.
At 10c and 12½c, Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 25c, New Mohair Diagonals, worth 37½c.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in great variety.
At 25c, Alpacas, all colors.
New Serges, Twills, Poplins, &c.
The New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.

Decided Bargains in

Black Mohair Alpacas,

At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

All Wool Black Cashmeres,

At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1 and upward—Un

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.[

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875. }

The stormy character of yesterday did much to limit transactions of all kinds. The banks were less busy than usual, whether in current or discount business. The same may be said of general business, —there was less than the usual amount of activity. The tendency of both business and finance, aside from occasional inactivities, is toward greater ease and vigor. There will be enough business developed through the country, as the Spring progresses, to strengthen, we believe, the activity now developed, in advance of the market, really. We notice that at the East and West, the outlook is regarded as exceedingly hopeful. There is enough stimulus to trade, to render it probable that a fairly active business will keep up during the Summer, if the various labor troubles are settled. In our city the manufacturers show a more hopeful spirit continually, and we look forward to the constant activity of our furnaces, despite the gloomy prognostications indulged. We are really producing 50 per cent. more iron now than we were five years ago, although we have not so many furnaces running.

The following stock were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

Tradesmens National Bank		$120 50
M. & M.	" "	66 25
City	" "	45 00
Keystone Bank	" "	75 00
Improvement Trust Co ($40 paid in)		14 00
Teutonia Ins. Co (30 paid in)		21 50

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾	5-20's 1867	122¾
U. S. 1881, coup	122½	1865—coupons	122¾
5-20's 1862	116¾	10-40's	115¾
" 1864	117¾	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	113¾
" 1865 new	121¾	10-40's—coupons	117

RAILWAYS.			
New York Central	105¾	Chicago & Mississippi	26¾
Erie	30¾	Union Pacific	76¾
C., C., C. & I.	103	Toledo & Wabash	12¾
C. O. & I. C.	20	Quitting Spring Teat	130
St. Paul	37½	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref	56½	American Express	64
Michigan Southern	71¾	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	72¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	92
North Western Com	41¾	Quicksilver	23
Do. Pref	64¾	Mariposa	9
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	25¾
Chero. & Pitts	16¾	Pacific Mail	44¾
Western Union Tel.	79¾	Iron Mountain	21¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. W. & B. (S)	51	Cen. Tran. (S)	46
Reading (S)	55¼	Empire Du	—
U. Cos. of N. J.	115	N. Y. & H. T. 7-30 (B)	
Oil Creek (S)	9¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's. (S)	78¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62		

NEW YORK, May 4, 1874.

Money was more active, closing at 4@4½; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was steady at 487a487½ for sixty days and 490a490½ for sight. The customs receipts were $406,000. The produce exports for the week were $4,964,837. Gold was firm, opening at 115¼ and closing at 115⅜. Loans were made flat, 1 per cent. for carrying, and 1-64@1-64 for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $859,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad mortgages are moderately active. State bonds are quiet.

The stock market declined ¼ to 1 per cent. in early dealings, but later rallied ¼ to ¾ per cent. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, Wabash and Union Pacific. The day closed with a firmer feeling on the Exchange, and a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent. from the early quotations of the morning. The chief features were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Michigan Central to-day sold down to 70½ against 72¼ at the close yesterday. Atlantic & Pacific advanced to 26 on a report that the Faraday had been spoken.

By a late arrangement made by the Union Pacific road with the Kansas Pacific, the assets of the former are increased to $21,000,000, exclusive of lands, the road and equipment.

The transactions aggregated 130,000 shares, which 5,700 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 11,600 Erie, 25,700 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, 76,000 Wabash, and 16,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81 12¾; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119½; do new, 121½; do of '67 123¾; do of '68, 123¾; 10-40s, 117; new 5s 115½; currency 6s, 123.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 100¾; Tennessee, old, 70½; do new, 70¾; Virginia, new 33; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 103; Wells & Fargo, 92; American Express, 64; United States Express, 54; Pacific Mail, 44½; New York Central, 105; Erie, 30¾; Erie, preferred, 49; Harlem, 134; Harlem, preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, 93½; North Western, common, 41½; preferred, 64¾; Rock Island, 104½; New Jersey Central, 111½; St. Paul, 37½; St. Paul, preferred, 56¾; Wabash, 12¾; Wabash, preferred, 26; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; Terre Haute, preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 105; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 60; Baltimore & Ohio, 115; Lake Shore, 71½; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 105; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 25½; Union Pacific, 76¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union 101½; Delaware & Lackawanna 119½.

LONDON, May 4—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 94a94¼; account 94¼a94⅜; 5-20's '65 105¾; do '67 109½; 10-40's 104; new 5's, 102½; New York Central, 91; Erie 26½; preferred 36.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes 64f 5c.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—U. S. 5-20's '62 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, May 4, 1875. }

Out door business was somewhat restricted to-day by the inclemency of the weather, but the rain was badly needed as the ground was very dry and vegetation was not coming on very satisfactory in consequence. Later reports from different points indicate that neither the wheat or fruit crops were as much damaged by the cold weather as at first reported, and the prospects are yet favorable for a fair yield, although it is not likely to be an average.

APPLES—There is a very fair demand for green, with regular jobbing sales at $2,50@3,50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Quotable, at a round hit way, at $1,75 @1,80 for mediums, and $1,85@1,90 for navies.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and the market even for the best grades, is easier. Choice dairy, 22@23; prime to choice rolls, 18@20. Old stock is hard to dispose of except at grease prices.

CHEESE—The market for prime old stock is steadyat 16¾@17c for Ohio, and 17@17¾ cents for New York.

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $10@12 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady at 10@10¾c for halves; Apples, 7@8c; Blackberries dull at 9¾@10c; Blueberries, 6@7c.

EGGS—With an increasing demand and diminished supply, the market continues Firmer, and as compared with yesterday prices have been still further advanced; we now quote at 16@18c.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is steady, and there is a fair jobbing trade, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Spring wheat flours, $6,15@6,25 for Western; and $6,20@ 6,35 for Minnesotas; winters, $6,25@6,50 for red, and $6,75@7,00 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4,00 @4,25.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, scarcely as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, and the leading staples present no new features worthy of special notice. Our advices from all points continue to report coffee firm, and the same is equally true of Sugars, New Orleans Molasses in light stock and held with considerable tenacity at full prices—dealers now consider it good property at current rates.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	10¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demerara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
Ex. C. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾		

COFFEES.			
Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	26¾
Prime	23 @25	R. Java, llpkgs	40
Fancy	28 @30	R. Java loose	39¾
Rio, llb pkgs	27		

RICE.			
Carolina ₱ lb	7 @7¾	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Rangoon ₱ lb	5¾@6¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@75
Syrup	50@55		

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat, excepting that shipped to the mills, continue very meagre, and with considerable inquiry prices are firm but unchanged; Penna and Ohio red quotable at $1,28 to 30; ditto amber and white, $1,33 to $1,35. The demand for Oats is light, restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, but with a limited supply and light receipts, the market is firm and prices fully sustained; mixed, 64@65; white, 75@77. Rye quiet, is in light stock, as is also Shelled; former quotable at 85@87c and the latter at 80@83c, free in elevator, according to quality. Rye is weak, and cannot be quoted above $1,15.

HAY—The market for baled is steady but unchanged; prairie, $16@18; timothy, $20@22, as to quality and condition.

HOMINY—4,25@4,50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is fairly active, but the demand is mainly for small lots; quotable at $1,05@ 1,10 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Market bare of dressed. Live Chickens, by the coop, 75@85c ₱ pair.

MAPLE SYRUP—1@1,10 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 12@14c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—With the exception of Mess Pork, the market continues firm, with an advancing tendency. Trade here here is fully up to, if not better, than it usually is at this season of the year, and with standing it was believed that the extreme prices would curtail the consumption. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	14	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces ₱ lb	10¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10	Do., half barrels	11
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	10¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ¾ bbls	17¾
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	1,00	Do., in ½ bbls	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., in kits	18¾
Clear Rib Sides	13¾	Do., ¾ lb pails	18¾
Clear Sides	14	Do., 6 lb do	18¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24.00	Do., 3 lb do	19¾
Mixed Lard, Oil	9¾	Ham Sausage	10
Lard, Refined	9¾@ 10		

BAGS—Quiet and unchanged, regular sales at 2¾ @3cts for good mixed, woolen 3½@3¾c. Gunny Cotton, 8½@9c.

SEEDS—The season is about over. Clover selling in a very small way at $8,00 ₱ bush. Timothy, $2,75@3,00, with a limited demand in small lots.

TALLOW—Steady at 7¾ to 8c for prime country, and 8¾ to 8¾ for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, May 4, 1875. }

Trade continues quiet, and the market presents but little that is really new or important; business continues dull and unsatisfactory, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. Crude, if anything, was firmer in tone but unchanged in price; $1,56@1,57½ ₱ barrel for immediate shipment. Refined very dull; quoted nominally at 10¾c for immediate delivery at Conshohocken depot to go to Baltimore, and 10¾@10¾c for last half of May.

There is still considerable feeling in regard to the action of the pipe lines in refusing to deliver oil in barges, though as the result, its impossible at this writing to foretell. Those of the barge men having certificates will demand their oil delivered at the river, and it is not forthcoming, they will sue the pipe companies for damages. The market is having certificates will demand their oil delivered at the river, and it is not forthcoming, they will sue the pipe companies for damages. The market is having immediate wants, but with a limited supply and light receipts, the market is firm and prices fully sustained; mixed, 64@65; white, 75@77. Rye quotable at 85@87c and the latter at 80@83c, free in elevator, according to quality. Rye is weak, and cannot be quoted above $1,15.

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The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries $1,16@1,18; city make, $1,30. Demand only fair.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. C. Fisher	American O W	925
O. J. Greer	Cornplanter O W	708
O. J. Greer	Sunbeam O W	474
Geo. M. Robinson	Radiant O W	332
Geo. M. Robinson	Brilliant O W	234
Total		2,673

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wormser Myers & Co	J B Tilford & Co	250
McKee & Son	H. Tilford & Co	250
W P Logan & Co	J P Logan	151
Total		651

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, May, 3.—This day week we left our Wheat market very quiet and unsettled for Spring, but firm for White; since then we have had a fairly active but variable market for Spring, but White has improved daily, the former being influenced by the unfavorable news from Europe, and the latter by the unfavorable reports from the Winter Wheat States of the growing crop. Most English and Continental orders recently to hand are at limits below the current rates for Spring, and hence, the purchases since our last have been moderate, and chiefly to complete previous freight engagements. The reports from the West are both of the serious injury to the Winter Wheat have induced a strong speculative feeling, and there can be no doubt that those reports are well founded; of this we have abundant proof, but the extent of the damage cannot be accurately arrived at until after the middle of May, until then, we have their usual warm Spring rains. Where the ground was protected by snow up to the 20th of April, no injury is reported. The cold dry weather from the 5th of April to the 20th of that month was too severe for the plant, and we have therefore to look for a very large crop; we cannot save it. We learn from the West that farmers are plowing up their wheat fields and in many cases putting in Spring Wheat. This, we think, is a mistake, especially south of this latitude; we think it would be far better to plant Indian corn or sow oats. Early last autumn, the early sowing we remember, we took a more hopeful view of the future of wheat just harvested than most writers here and in Europe then entertained, but we have seen almost invariably took a different view of the future. It will be remembered that the Winter Wheat commenced to consume the crop of 1874. Here and in Europe, supplies everywhere being exhausted, and notwithstanding the large crop, the receipts was equal to any ever produced, still most dealers and writers lost sight of the fact that the crops of Indian corn, rye, oats, and barley were not above two-thirds of an average; hence, with very limited supplies of old on granary, both here and in Europe, and a marked deficiency in the hay and root crops here as well as in Europe, we felt very confident that what must be largely used in their stead, and after at interval of six months' time our expectations have been fully confirmed. The consumption of wheat and common flour by horses and cattle in Great Britain is now stated, from 100,000,000 bushels, and on the Continent the estimate is about 12,000,000, which aggregate 20,000,000; now to this add the quantity used by manufacturers and others, and we shall find ere next harvest that farmers here and in Europe will not hold any considerable portion of their last crop. The imports into Great Britain for the week ending with 27th of April exceed 2,000,000 bushels; hence we think they have sustained prices remarkably well. The imports last week for Great Britain is about 10,400,000 bushels. The shipments from the Atlantic ports of the U. S. as well as from California and Oregon the past fortnight is very noticeable, and we fear our exports will continue to fall below former estimates. The intelligence published in another column from California, in regard to their wheat crop, is the most important received for a long time. It is very certain that their exports the coming season will fall greatly below that of last year, and this, in connection with the failure of the Winter Wheat in the old States, is of very great importance, both in a financial and commercial point of view. The exports of the week are 357,610 bush. against 624,144 bush. the corresponding week last year, and a liberal export may be expected, as the canal is not likely to be in good order until the 24th of the month, although it is to be opened on the 18th inst. Liberal supplies from Toledo and Detroit may be looked for at Buffalo ere the middle of the month.

Our Flour market the past week has been characterized by increased activity and buoyancy in Winter Wheat brands, more especially confined to good and choice Family brands; these have been in very general demand, and in these an advance of 15@25c ₱ barrel has been established, holders generally in the advantage to the close; but Amber and Red Wheat brands, though commanding high prices, have not sold very freely, though with limited offers at the advance, and have moved somewhat in sympathy with the advance in Winter wheat here and in the West; the materia advance in Winter Wheat at the West, and the very light deliveries from farmers throughout the Winter Wheat States, fully confirm our reports of damage to the Winter Wheat crop, and it is very evident that we cannot count on our usual supplies from the Winter Wheat sections during the Spring and Summer months; and Spring Wheat brands of low grades have not sold so freely and have fluctuated somewhat, influenced by the more liberal arrivals and less favorable rdvices from Europe, but the better grades of Spring Wheat Flour have moved in sympathy. Choice Family brands have improved, and are held with increased firmness. Since Tuesday we have had a more active demand for Shipping Extras, for these no market has been established, with rather more inquiry, notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from London. City Ground has sold quite freely, has improved and closes in demand for the West Indies and South America. No. 2 and Superfine under a more general demand and light arrivals, has improved, and close very firm. New Patent Process has been in fair demand for medium grades, valued at $6,50@7,00 ₱ barrel—some improvement may be noted—with some export demand for London. Fancy Minnesotas have sold more freely at a gradual advance, though the change has not been marked. We find jobbers very reluctant to pay the advance insisted on for Winter Wheat brands; many of them having no faith in the ultimate value of the Winter Wheat crop, of which there is little doubt. Our stock of Winter Wheat Extras is reported as more especially choice Family brands, and the supplies in prospect from St. Louis and Southern Illinois are quite light. The exports for the week are 28,587 bbls., against 57,849 do. the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Distilleries to Close.

It is understood that an agreement has been signed by the leading distillers of Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, and other western points, including about thirty of the leading firms—to close their distilleries for a period of forty-five days. The agreement specifies the date of closing as 1st of May, to end June 1st, and when each distiller is closed it is to remain so for the period above specified. It is therefore to be observed that the date of closing is optional with the distiller—the period of keeping the distillery closed alone being arbitrary. If the distilleries were all closed on a specified day, the effect would be to force an unusual number of cattle on the market, and tend to weaken prices. Therefore, it is agreed to gradually close the distilleries and dispose of the cattle without depressing the market.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—41 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 23 do N Y & C ₱ Co; 28 do Eable C Co; 8 do stone carnagie Bro & Co; 6 do Isabella Furnace Co; 3 do shoeninger B & Co; 1 do do K Bracken; 3 cars bridge timber Stockton Bridge Co; 5 do fire brick 5 do ashes 1 do castings Edgar Thompson Steel Works; 2 do lumber J M Bickel; 2 do R M Fulton; 1 do J. L. Ferson; 1 car lumber McKennan & Co; 1 do S H Jackson; 1 do G W Dlthridge & Co; 1 car lumber A Mundorff; 1 do Anderson & R; 1 do W Anshutz; 1 car hay O H Alderson; 1 do H J McCracken & Bro; 1 do acid Consolidated Gas Co; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 1 do fire brick James & Co; do bark J Callery & Co; 3 brs cans 1 keg Henderson & Bro; 1 bbl bacon E & C Magiun; 5 bags rags A Dilworth; 30 bbls J H Parker; 1 sk wool R M Patterson; 3 bales flannel D Gregg & Co; 6 empty brs Schoemaker & Co; 2 kegs Pgh Color Co; 2 brs rags T C Jenkins; 1 hx paper W L Jones & Co; 1 brs in boards A Spear & Son; 2 bbls d apples Voigt M & Co; 2 brs door hinges Fahnestock M & Co; 2 do H Corson; 2 bbls tallow G Hasley; 1 do potatoes J H McCabe; 3 rolls carpet J G Curtin; 1 bx butter A Reisinger; 2 bxs butter 1 do lard 1 bags d peaches 2 bbls eggs 2 do brooms 2 bags 1 bbl dried apples Mrs S Hoffstott; 1 box bottles J C Buffum; 8 rolls paper owner; 3 half bbls Spencer McK & Co; 1 bbl butter E & C Magiun; 1 hx cash W H McCalland; 1 half bbl Bonng & B; 15 do Spencer McK & C; 1 bx bottles J C Buffum; 2 do H W Buffum; lot h hgoods Mrs S Kate Hammer; 1 x machine 1 chidr 2 chair Mrs Sarah; 23 bbls oil G W Glass; 20 bars iron Jones & L; 1 box oil Henderson Bro; 1 box butter Gill Bro; 5 bbls shoes E H Beckman; 32 bbls flour owner; 1 bbl s oil W D Miller; 2 boxes books G S Halliday; 1 do mdse J H Deforce; 6 brs Schoemaker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—3 cars c rails Pgh Bolt Co; 100 bbls lime Bryce W & Co; 4 pkgs mdse McIntosh H & Co; 100 bbls flour D Wallace; 1 car lumber G A Mundorff; 1 do Nelson & Co; 48 bbls lime Loomis & C; 1 car lumber South Side Planing Mill Co; 1 do Mdse Mrs Jane Dunbar & Co; lot furniture W H Lemon; 10 bbls potatoes J H Loh & Co; 6 pkgs Bab G W Oisenhall; 1 box h ware J P Smith Son & Co; 2 v rovers H A Freyvogelt; 2 bxs s cases F Pollard; 45 pks tobacco C C Barr; 1 car s pipe J Taggart; 28 bbls apples 27 sks oats A Bricker & Son; 20 bbls apples J Herbert; 60 chairs J Milliken; 10 kegs beer Thomas Miller; 40 bbls oil 4 cases paint Palms A & T; 25 bbls chairs J L Lytle & Co; 12 bds chairs J Meyer & Son; 10 bbls bales rags Mccullough & S; 6 bbls s mond J Porterfield & Co; 30 bxs mdse J Cochran; 50 bbls oil J Dalzell; 200 brs flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 4 bbls eggs and butter Welsford & W.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 bbls whisky Wormser J & Co; 50 bbls liquor s ller R & Co; 4 cars flour T C Jenkins; 1 do Watt L & Co; 30 bbls liquor 4 bbls oil J Keeling & Co; 5 bbls alcohol Harris & K; 1 box butter J Kennedy; 10 bales dr Head C & Co; 4 cases tobacco R & W Jenkinson; 10 bbls spirits J J Sawyer & Co; 10 bbls whisky Bro; 5 do Weller Bro; 25 do casey F & Co; 10 do do Mccrickert & Co; 97 sks rags McElroy & Co; 140 bbls apples Aiken W & B; 65 do J H Loh & Co; 1 bbl butter F Fox & Co; 80 bags rags Harrison & Co; 25 sks flour J L Styne; 1 car potatoes H J Mccracken Bro; 1 do Heidel C & Co; 1 do staining W Dilworth; 1 car oats J Graham; 160 bbls brown hardware A D; 1 do Bro & Co; 50 bbls brooms Haworth A D; 2 bbls whisky H M Bennet; 8 boxes m sugar W J France; 50 do soap Dilworth Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbx h ware Whitmore W H & Co; 1 bbls eggs 1 bbl butter H J Mccracken Bro; 4 bbls eggs J H Loh & Co; 20 do tags Head J A & Co; 2 empty meat rs 14 bxs shoulders R Owens & Co; 25 bbls flour Means S & Co; 1 car hay W Mccreery; 50 brs hams J H Parker; 1 roll carpet McFarland A & C; 1 bbl sausage F Sellers & Co; 9 bbls whisky J Bryar; 2 bxs tobacco Fruth & Bro; 3 do shoulders J A Reinshaw & Co; 3 do beef 50 do s meats J H Parker; 21 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 2 dgr powers Scobie R & S; 1 ball bolt tobacco Freifeld Bro; 9 bbls eggs 2 trunks butter Wilbert & W; 3 feed cutters H Frick & Son; 6 bxs eggs Means S & Co; 1 hcg butter 1 bbl eggs F T Kennedy; 8 bxs soap Dilworth Bro; 1 bbl whisky A E Stevenson.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—8 cars barley Spencer McK & Co; 1 do oats J White Jr & Son; 1 do G W Turner; 1 do B McGuire; 1 do car corn T McMichael

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 spring $1,00; No 2 fresh $1,04¾ regular; $1,04¾ spot; $1,07 bid seller June; $1,09¾ seller July; No 3 at $0 93¾@ rejected 92@93¾c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 74¾@75c spot; 75c bid seller May; 76c bid seller June; 78c bid seller July; rejected 71¾@73¾c. Oats dull; No 2 42¾c spot; 42¾c bid seller May; 43¾c bid seller June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; No 2 $1,20@1,21 spot; $1,20 seller May.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $21,80 @21,60 spot; $23,00@23,05 seller June. Lard dull and nominal; $15,35 spot; $15,50@15,62½ seller June; $15,70 seller July. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1,14.

On call board wheat was active at $1,06¾ seller June. Corn lower at 74¾ cash or seller May; 75¾c seller June; 77¾c seller July. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $21,90 seller June; $23,15 seller July; $22,45 seller August. Lard firm; seller July 15¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour firmer; receipts 9,600 bbls; sales 5,700 western and State $4,75@5; common to good $5,10@5,40; good to choice $5,45@ $6,75; white wheat extra $6,65@6,80; extra Ohio $5,25@7,25; St. Louis $5,50@8,50. Rye flour firm at $4,30@4,80. Corn meal steady at $3,60@3,80.

Wheat: receipts 77,000 bushels; market quiet; No 1 spring $1,26@1,32; No 2 do $1,16@1,18; No 2 Chicago $1,19@1,21; No 2 Milwaukee $1,22¾@1,24; No 3 red $1,29; No 2 amber Illinois $1,31. Corn dull; high mixed 76c; seller June 79¼c; seller July 80c; low mixed 77½c. Oats dull; active and prices advanced: No 1 67¾@68c; No 2 67¾@67½c; white 68@69½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher at $1,48 Flour higher; superfine $4,15@4,30. Corn inactive at 39@39½c. Oats firm at 42@43½c. Rye better at $1,08. Barley unchanged. Whisky held at $1,18. Pork dull at $21,50@21,87. Corn meal steady at $3,50@3,60. Lard lower at 15¼c. Dry salt meats held at 8¾, 13 @13¼c; no sales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour and Rye quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at $1,20@1,28. Corn steady at 46@ 47c. Provisions strong. Mess pork $23,75@24. Bacon meats 8¾, 12¾, 12¾@12¼c, loose. Bacon 9¾, 13¾ @13¾c, packed. Sugar cured hams 12¾@13c. Lard: good nominal; tierce 15@16¼c. Whisky $1,14.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 4.—Flour firm; superfine western $4,25@4,75; common extras $4,25@5,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5,75@6,50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,25@7,00; St. Louis $6,50@8,50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 74@76c. Oats: mixed and white 73@80c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—Flour quiet at $4,00@ 6,00. Wheat steady at $1,30@1,40. Corn firm at 60c. Oats steady at 80c. Provisions steady. Lard 16¾ @16¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10@10½c; sides 13¾@14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1,18. Cotton quiet at 13¾@14¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red $1,33; No 2 do $1,28. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum: standard white in car lots 11¼c; Ohio State test 120; small lots 12c higher. Receipts: wheat 850 bushels; corn 350; oats 500.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton quiet and lower at 15@15¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 47c. Oats firm at 75c asked; 70c bid. Lard: demand active prices advanced; tierces held 15¾@16¼c. Bacon: demand good at full prices at 9¾, 9¾, 13¾ @13¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour quiet but firmly held. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1,06¾; No 2 $1,04¾. Oats scarce at 46c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed in store 74¾c. Rye quiet and nominal; No 1 in store $1,18. Barley nominally unchanged; No 1 $1,50@1,55; No 2 $1,18@1,18.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1,34; No 1 $1,28@1,30; amber $1,26. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 80@81c. Oats quiet and steady at 37c. Clover seed $7.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Flour steady at $5,75@6,50. Wheat steady; red $1,20@1,25; amber $1,30@1,34. Corn steady; car 1 at 48¾c; shelled 75@76c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 37c; white 39c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Bran $1,15. Pork is in better demand at 23@23,12½. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 4.—Wheat firm, but quiet; No 2 Milwaukee club $1,25. Corn 88@89c. Barley scarce and quiet.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Cattle: receipts 4,140 head; total for the week 7,310; market slow at 5c off last week's prices; quality of offerings better; sales: 600 Illinois steers, 1,300 lbs at $5,12½@ 5,25; 1,200 lbs at $5,12½@5,25; 20@5,75; 150 Indiana steers averaging 700, 950@1,152 lbs at $4,25@4,75@ $6,05. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 4,800; market dull at strong ¼c off for sheep having no faith in the wool clipped; 78, 90@ 101 lbs at $4,50, $4,60@5,35; 103 Ohio wool sheep 101 lbs at $6,00@7; 150 Indiana wool stockers 75 lbs at $5, 362 Illinois wool sheep 104 lbs at $7. Hogs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 5,600; the market on Monday was moderately active; Yorkers $7,50@7,60; heavy hogs $7,40@7,50; ultimo averaging 178 at $7,60; selected averaging 180 at $8; to-day the market was dull; sales of 800; 19 cars unsold; majority good heavy hogs; Yorkers $7,30@7,75; heavy $6,75@8,40.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; under small receipts and favorable advices, the market became firm and a shade higher for good grades, with a fairly active trade; prices range $3@7c; good to choice steers of closing at 5@7c; cows and steers changed; shipments 3,000 head. Hogs: receipts to remain so for the week and easy, except for the best grades; light $7,70@7,80; poor to medium heavy $7,25@8,25; shipments 8,000 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; market quiet and steady.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Hogs steady; shipping 6@ 7¾c; bacon 7¾@8¾c. Cattle steady and in good local and shipping demand for good native steers; fair native butchers $4,75@5,40; mixed stock 4¾@ 5¾c; Texas 3@4c.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Hogs dull and unchanged.

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HOME NEWS.

The Humane Society.

A monthly meeting of the Humane Society will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at No 218 Penn avenue. Not only all the members but all others who are friendly to the objects of this organization are earnestly requested to be present.

Foot Pads.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as a man named Leisinger was crossing the suspension bridge, going towards Allegheny, he was stopped by two men and compelled to give up his watch and chain. He then proceeded to Allegheny and notified Officer Davis, but the rascals had made good their escape.

The Water Department.

The Water Committee should have held a regular monthly meeting last evening, but there being only seven members present nothing could be done, eight being required to make a quorum. The members waited a while, when Mr. Mears entered and the committee was just going to read and approve the pay rolls of the old water department, when Mr. Speakman left and went down stairs, leaving the committee again without a quorum. The other members tried their powers of persuasion in order to indnce him to return, but he would not do it nor give any reason for his action, merely remarking, "I am a stubborn man, and will not go up." The committee had to adjourn then and leave the pay rolls and other business unapproved and unattended to.

Telegraph Company Election.

The Merchants' National Telegraph Company held their regular annual meeting yesterday and elected J. T. Stockdale, Jno. Benn, E. S. Waring, Chas. Lockhart, Jno. B. Stewart, Michael Graver and W. P. Logan as directors for the ensuing year. The subject of extending the line to the seaboard, was agitated. It is said stock enough could be placed in a short time in this city to accomplish this object. The further consideration of the subject was placed in the charge of a committee to report to a meeting of directors.

The Board of Directors subsequently met and organized by electing E. S. Waring, President, and Wm. Lyon, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Greatest Diamond Sale of the Day.

Owing to the immense influx of purchasers of precious gems, we were unable to attend to the many purchasers who visited the grand DeRey Central Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. We therefore are compelled to continue for two days longer, thereby giving all purchasers the chance of examining the gems (which are considered the finest ever displayed in one establishment), and judge for themselves. The 20 *karat gems*, which is the largest ever displayed for sale west of the mountains, and worth while seeing, is a sight of itself. Several efficient salesmen extra are employed. Call and judge for yourselves. 1, 2 and 3 karat gems worth double their value. Mr. E. DeRoy has a large quantity of gold and silver watches, ladies and gents charms, bracelets and fine gold sets, which will be offered at a very reasonable price.

153 Smithfield street,
GAZETTE BUILDING.

Allegheny City Officers Returns.

The Allegheny City Officers have reported the receipts in their several offices during the month of April to Controller Brown, as follows:

O. Phillips, Mayor	$ 533 70
D. Hastings, Clerk of Markets	2,182 16
H. C. Richmond, Supt. Water Works	517 00
D. J. Boden, Weighmaster Second ward scales	364 79
Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster Diamond Scales	124 06
V. Pauline, Weighmaster Fourth ward scales	12 30
A. Hanna, Street Commissioner Western District	154 00
W. W. Tyson, Street Commissioner Eastern District	146 40
Wm. Greenawald Bark Measurer	53 44
H. Davis, Wharfmaster Eastern District	65 00
A. Duffner, Wharfmaster Western District	120 58

A Minister in Trouble.

Kittanning is excited just now over a clerical scandal, in which Rev. J. B. Bloyd figures as the principal. The gentleman, who hails from West Virginia, for about a year past has been officiating as pastor over several congregations of Winebrennarians in the county, and it is alleged that in March last he attempted to take improper liberties with Mrs. Peter Metzler, a resident of Templeton and a member of his Church. This charge was investigated by a Church Council, and the pastor came out first. Mrs. Metzler then took the case before a Justice of the Peace, but was subsequently settled and there was quiet until one day last week when the charges were renewed before another magistrate.

About this time, also, the preacher was assaulted one evening and severely beaten by Harry Cook, whose wife had complained of similar indignities from the preacher. The man Cook supposed he had killed the preacher, and was indulging in a first-class fit of remorse, when he was arrested and jailed, being considerably relieved to find that the minister was not dead. Rev. Bloyd also now reposes in jail, awaiting trial on a charge of adultery. So the matter stands at present. Whether the charges against the preacher are true, or whether he is an innocent sufferer, the court trial alone will determine.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A Man Run Over on Fifth Avenue.

Yesterday morning, a man by the name of Samuel Black, a plumber by trade, and who resides on Centre avenue, was run over by a horse and wagon at the corner of Ross street and Fifth avenue. Immediately after the accident, he was picked up and taken into a store near by, when Dr. Campbell was called, who made an examination of the unfortunate man's injuries, which resulted in the belief that they might prove fatal. His skull was found to have been fractured, which made the attending physician entertain grave fears as to his recovery. After his wounds were dressed, Mr. Black was removed to his residence, where he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, last evening.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

A Man Dies at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a Frenchman, who gave his name as Edward Sartoret, was found in an alley, near Cluley's paint shop, on Smithfield street, in a very weak condition. He was conveyed to the Central Station by officers Dan. Sylvis and Jerry Murphy, and repairman of the fire alarm telegraph, where Dr. McCoy was summoned to attend him.

The foreigner stated that he had eaten nothing for four days, and that he was suffering quite severely from a disease of the lungs. On this he was subsequently removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. Deceased said that he was a native of Grenoble, France. The Coroner will hold an inquest on his body this morning.

MURDER OF AMMON.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held on the body of Martin Ammon yesterday morning, who died from injuries received in Jacob Sorg's saloon, on the South Side, a few days ago. Sixteen witnesses were examined, who testified that the deceased was seriously injured by being struck with a beer glass during the progress of a row in Sorg's saloon, the particulars of which we have already published. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury, after deliberating a few minutes, returned a verdict to the effect that Martin Ammon came to his death, on May 1st, by injuries inflicted by Charles Hofman and George Zell, in the saloon of Jacob Sorg, on the evening of April 24th, 1875.

The Coroner made out a commitment for Hoffman, on a charge of murder, which was placed on file by Warden Smith, in the jail. He and John Fishback had already been committed by Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, on a similar charge; also that of riot, the former commitment being for Court and the latter for a hearing on Monday next.

George Zell is still at large, and all efforts to secure his arrest, thus far, have proven failures.

ORANGEMEN.

Regular Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Yesterday morning the regular annual meeting of the State Grand Orange Lodge of Pennsylvania, was held in the Hall corner of Ninth and Liberty streets. There was a full attendance of delegates, and the meeting was harmonious and fraternal throughout. Radcliffe Weir, State Grand Master, occupied the chair, Thomas McThane, Esq., of Philadelphia, acting as Secretary.

The roll of Lodges being called over, delegates from each responded, showing a very full representation.

Reports from the various lodges of the State were read, showing the order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the State. The increase in membership was large, and there was several Lodges waiting in the ranks. The reports were accepted.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result:

State Grand Master—Radcliffe Wier, of Pittsburgh.

First Dept. G. S. M.—James Duncan, of Pittsburgh.

Second Dept. G. S. M.—Robert Burns, of Philadelphia.

State Grand Secretary—Thomas McThane, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Wm. Montgomery, of Allegheny.

Chaplains—Rev. H. J. Owens, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Wm. Chloughly, of Allegheny.

State Grand Lecturer—W. J. Hicks, of Pittsburgh.

State Grand Tyler—W. J. Armstrong, of Allegheny.

State Grand Director—James Newell, of Pittsburgh.

The Lodge then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia next year.

THE THREE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Conventions of School Directors Yesterday and Last Night—Dickson to Superintend the County, Luckey Pittsburgh, and Davis Allegheny—The North Side Superintendency Narrowly Escapes Abolition.

Three politico-educational Conventions were held yesterday, two in the forenoon, to elect Superintendents of the common schools of Allegheny county and Pittsburgh, and the third last night, to fill a similar position in Allegheny City. The warm canvass for two of these offices the public has watched with great interest, and the selections made will doubtless prove satisfactory. The compliment of a re-election was conferred upon two of the candidates.

The County Superintendency.

The Convention of School Directors of the rural districts of this county met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the school house on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. It was called to order by Superintendent Douthett, and after the preliminary arrangements had all been completed, Mr. Watring, of Mansfield, moved that a committee of five on the nomination of officers be appointed. This motion was opposed by a number who did not wish it to prevail, and it was finally talked to death. Mr. Ormond next moved that Prof. Thos. E. Wakeham be elected temporary chairman. This also was opposed by some, who doubtless had an imaginary serpent in their mind's eye, but after an explanation had been made, showing that a temporary organization was positively necessary, Mr. Wakeham was elected by acclamation. The following gentlemen were then elected temporary secretaries: Mr. Galbraith, of Mansfield; Rev. A. W. Ewing, of Mansfield; Mr. John Irwin, of Sewickley and Rev. Joseph Timpson, of Tarentum.

A motion to appoint a committee of five to nominate permanent officers was made by Mr. Watring, and after some discussion Mr. McCall, of Tarentum, moved as an amendment that the Convention proceed to nominate a permanent President. It was adopted and the following gentlemen were nominated: George M. Bowman and Dr. W. F. Knox, of McKeesport, A. G. Negley, T. E. Wakeham and Dr. Ludwig. When a vote was reached Dr. Knox received 146, Negley 53 and Bowman 62. The former was declared elected, and the temporary Secretaries were continued.

After an organization had been effected a long drawn wrangle was indulged in over the matter of fixing the salary. Numerous suggestions as to the best method of voting were offered, but it was decided to call the roll and let each member name the sum he thought best. Ten voted for $3,000 per annum, forty-two for $2,500, one hundred and ninety-five for $2,000, fifteen for $1,700 and twelve for $1,500. One hundred and thirty-one votes being a majority $2,000 got them.

Professors A. T. Douthett, Jno. J. Shedgrass, James Andrews, and J. Dickson, were next nominated for County Superintendent.

Mr. R. S. McCall said, that before proceeding to a ballot, he desired to offer the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the County Superintendent should devote his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, and that he should have no connection with normal or other schools, with a view to his personal or pecuniary interest.

Mr. A. G. Negley moved that the resolution be laid under the table.

Mr. Wakeman remarked that on the table was the proper place for it, as the law required all that was set forth in the resolution.

A vote was taken but only a few members seemed to understand the question, and the resolution was tabled.

That matter being disposed of the first ballot was taken, with the following result:

Dickson	131
Douthett	53
Andrews	32
Shedgrass	59

The Chair announced that no choice had been made, 138 votes being necessary, and another ballot was ordered.

The name of Professor Andrews was withdrawn and a second ballot was taken as follows:

Dickson	188
Douthett	38
Shedgrass	42

The election of Mr. Dickson was made unanimous when, in response to calls, he made a brief speech, returning thanks, after which the Convention adjourned.

Pittsburgh's Chief of Instruction.

At the convention of the School Directors of Pittsburgh yesterday forenoon in the Fourth ward school house, Mr. John Adams, of the Twenty-eighth ward, presided, and A. A. Gutman and C. F. Kehew officiated as Secretaries. The Convention was first called to order by Professor Luckey, who stated the object of it. After a few preliminaries, Prof. George J. Luckey was nominated and unanimously re-elected City Superintendent for the ensuing three years, at the old salary, $3,000 per annum.

The following, offered by Mr. McEwen, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Geo. J. Luckey, in the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of Pittsburgh, has been distinguished for its remarkable success, and meets our hearty approval. During his term of office the territory which he has had charge has largely expanded and the schools have increased to a remarkable extent, involving an amount of labor and degree of skill for their successful management to which but comparatively few men would be equal. We therefore embrace the opportunity afforded us to-day, at the close of the seventh year of his administration, to commend him for the intelligent, conscientious and efficient discharge of the duties of his responsible position.

In acknowledgement of the above compliment Mr. Luckey made a speech referring to the growth and improvement of the city schools, suggesting provisions for the proper education of teachers, depreciating the custom of placing the most inexperienced teachers in charge of the youngest pupils, and favoring the establishment of industrial schools.

After a short discriminate discussion of the industrial school question by the members the Convention adjourned.

Allegheny City.

The Convention of School Directors of Allegheny City met last night, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent and fixing the salary of the office. The attendance was very good, nearly every Director in the city being present. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Joseph King, and on motion of Mr. Hobson, Judge Park was called to preside. Messrs. L. H. Eaton and C.W. Benney were elected secretaries, after which the roll was called and the following members were present: Messrs. Arnott, Barker, Brown, Bert, Benney, Barclay, Dunlap, Davidson, Sanders, Eaton, Elliott, Foerster, Faas, Forrester, Grubbs, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Hubbard, Hay, Hubbard, Heister, Kirkpatrick, Donaldson, Lannegan, Lea, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Morrison, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Moore, McCance, McNaugher, Oliver, Omsler, Patterson, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Smith, Stewart, Slack, Spangler, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, Welty, Welsh, Wallace, Young, Yeager, and King.

The Convention being ready for business Mr. D. L. Smith moved that it proceed to the nomination and election of a City Superintendent for three years.

Mr. Golden offered as a substitute a resolution indefinitely postponing the election of a City Superintendent.

Mr. Smith moved the previous question but it was not seconded, and the ayes and nays were demanded on the passage of the substitute.

Mr. Hay desired to know what effect the adoption of the substitute would have. He thought it might continue the present incumbent in office, in case it did not provide for the abolition of the office.

As a reply to Mr. Golden had read the following resolution from the rules of order:

J. O. S. Golden.

Dear Sir.—This department has all along held that the law does not compel the School Boards of cities or boroughs to continue the office of Superintendent of schools beyond the present term. In case it is dispensed with the schools affected at once return to the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent.

Yours Respectfully,
J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Supt. Com. Schools.

Mr. Hays said the letter was not altogether clear to him and he suggested that a clause be attached to the substitute providing for the abolition of the office. The suggestion was adopted but Mr. Smith strenuously objected to it claiming that it was contrary to parliamentary rules to amend or alter a document after the ayes and nays had been demanded and ordered on its adoption. The paper being now fairly before the convention in its complete form it was debated at considerable length before reaching a vote. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Golden in favor and Mr. Smith in opposition to the substitute. When the ayes and nays were finally called the result was as follows.

Yeas—Messrs Arrott, Barker, Davidson, Eaton, Elliott, Grubbs, Golden, Hemphill, Hamilton, Donaldson, Lea, McCance, McNaugher, Omsler, Patterson, Park, Priscott, Barker, Brown, Bert, Benney, Barclay, Dunlap, Davidson, Sanders, Eaton, Elliott, Foerster, Faas, Forrester, Grubbs, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Hubbard, Hay, Hubbard, Heister, Kirkpatrick, Donaldson, Lannegan, Lea, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Morrison, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Moore, Oliver, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Smith, Slack, Spangler, Welsh and King—51.

The substitute being lost, Mr. Smith renewed his original motion that the Convention proceed to the election of a City Superintendent. It was carried, but before receiving nominations the Convention fixed the salary of the office at $2,800 per annum, the same as it was during the last term. The following gentlemen, all Professors, were next placed in nomination: John Davis, J. M. Conroy, D. H. A. McLean, Peter Hayden and T. J. Hamilton. But one ballot was taken and it resulted in the re-election of Professor Davis, the vote being as follows:

Davis	36	Conroy	19
Hayden	2	Duncan	2
		McLean	0.

There being 66 delegates in the Convention it required 34 to elect. After the announcement of the result the election of Prof. Davis was made unanimous. The work of the Convention having been completed it adjourned.

Hard Bread.

the same as used by the army, can be had at Marvin's, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

An Unusually Interesting Session Last Night—A Strong but Abortive Effort Made to Reduce the Salaries of Teachers—What the Controllers Think of the Proposition—The Votes.

After the adjournment of the Convention of School Directors of Allegheny City last night, the Board of School Controllers met and proceeded to the transaction of regular business. The reading of the minutes and calling of the roll were dispensed with.

Mr. Benney, from the Second ward, reported the election of Miss Bella Glenn as a teacher in the primary department, and Mr. R. C. Miller, from the Fourth ward, the election of Miss Zilla Bunn to a position in the primary department. Both elections were confirmed.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, submitted the much talked of report in favor of a reduction in salaries. It recommended that the pay of Principals be reduced twelve and a half per cent., teachers who receive $500 per year, ten per cent., and those who receive $400 and $450 per annum, five per cent., and that music teachers be paid $1,000 per annum. Other portions of the report recommended that in buildings where less than six teachers are employed, the Principals be dispensed with, and also that the music teachers be similarly disposed of. The report was received and Mr. R. C. Miller moved that it be postponed for one month.

Speaking on this motion Mr. Golden made an energetic and vigorous speech against any postponement of the question. He wanted it acted upon at once and expressed his decided opposition to any reduction whatever. He averred that the public did not expect a decrease in the salaries of those who are expected to care for the educational interests of the youth of Allegheny City, and that it would object to any action looking toward that end. He characterized the report of the committee as very singular because of its meanness in proposing a reduction down of the pay of those who are now not more than sufficiently compensated.

Dr. Riggs, in support of the report, said that at the end of the year, as stated by the Finance Committee, there would be a deficiency of about $11,000, and he knew of no method by which to meet it except in the manner indicated.

After some further discussion Mr. Miller's motion to postpone was lost. Mr. Donaldson moved that the entire matter of reduction be laid on the table. Lost.

The recommendations of the report were then token up *seriatim*, and on a motion to reduce the salaries of Principals a long discussion followed.

Mr. Hobson said that the deficit, instead of being $11,000 would be nearer $20,000, and although he regretted the necessity of reducing pay he did not see how it could be avoided. The motion was opposed by Mr. Riggs, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Marthens and others. Mr. Walton held that it was altogether wrong to reduce the compensation of the teachers and expect them to purchase the necessaries of life, and coffee and educate themselves on a mere pittance. He also asserted that if the proposed reduction was decided upon the Board would soon discover that as fast as vacancies occurred in the schools of Pittsburgh the best teachers in Allegheny would be taken to fill them. His argument was loudly applauded by the large number of people in the lobby, which was increased during the progress of the Convention and the Board, showing the interest manifested by the public in the matter. Mr. Smith secured the floor after Mr. Walton, and said that the efficiency of the schools was mainly impaired by a reduction in pay. He favored permitting the salaries to remain the same as they were last year. After further discussion of the motion the ayes and nays were demanded on the call of the question, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas. — Barclay, Foerster, Hobson, Hemphill, Hartman Hamilton, Lea, Lorenz, Morrison, Marthens, Miller, Moore, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Richards, Straub, Sutton, Welty, Yeager. Total, 21.

Nays.—Arrott, Barker, Brown, Bert, Benney, Dunlap, Davidson, Eaton, Elliott, Faas, Forrester, Grubbs, Golden, Hanny, Malcolm Hay, Robert Hay, Hubbard, Heister, Lannegan, Donaldson, Lannegan, R. C. Miller, McCance, McNaugher, Oliver, Omsler, Patterson, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Smith, Stewart, Slack, Spangler, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, Welty, Welsh, Wallace, Young, Yeager, and King.

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the case of the United States vs. Robt. Arthurs, of Jefferson county, a prosecution for penalty for refusing proper officers the privilege of examining bank checks, the jury found for the plaintiff for $500, subject to a question of law reserved.

In the case of the United States vs. Wm. Parkhill, Jr., of Brownsville, tried on a similar charge, a like verdict was rendered.

In this Court yesterday true bills were found against the following parties by the Grand Jury:

Charles J. Stewart, of Allegheny county. Charge, obtaining by fraud and deception a letter containing an article of value and addressed to another; also opening and embezzling a letter addressed to another and containing an article of value.

A second indictment was found against the same party on a charge of attempting to pass, utter and publish a forged money order; also for passing, &c., the same.

Absolom McClain, Green county. Charge, retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

Isaac Machalisky, Clarion county. Charge, disposing unlawfully of goods, &c., within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Patrick McArdle, Lawrence county. Charge, removing distilled spirits from casks and packages without obliterating the stamps, &c.

Fred. Almes and Charles Moore, Pittsburgh. Charge, violating the "Civil Rights act."

William S. Craft, Fayette county. Charge, officer appointed and acting under the Internal Revenue law, neglecting to perform certain duties and making opportunity to defraud the United States.

William Knecht, Allegheny county. Charge, failing and neglecting to make entries in proper books, &c.

A second indictment was found against the same party. Charge, removing cigars from place of manufactory not properly boxed as required by law, and selling the same not properly boxed and stamped.

William Britton, Fayette county. Charge, unlawfully gaining access to contents of cistern room in absence of proper officer.

A second bill was found against the same party. Charge, unlawfully tampering with sealed tubs, &c., and distilling with intent to defraud the United States, of tax on spirits distilled.

A third indictment was found against the same defendant. Charge, removing and adding in the removal of distilled spirits to a place other than the distillery warehouse, on which tax had not been paid; also concealing distilled spirits illicitly removed, and defrauding and attempting to defraud the United States.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

In the case of Foley Bros. & Co. vs. P. F. and M. Hinley, previously reported, the jury found for the defendants.

Michael A. Bright vs. R. H. and T. Ferguson; an action to recover a board bill. Verdict for plaintiff for $182.31.

In the case of Mills & Co. vs. Frazier Bros., an action to recover for cement sold, the jury found for the plaintiffs for $71.25.

A verdict was found for the plaintiff for $26.67 in the case of Samuel J. Taylor vs. John Carley, an action to recover for roofing done.

Park and Landwehr vs. Adolph Trauger; an action to recover commission for the sale of a lot of land. Verdict for plaintiff for $200.

Jacob Wellstein vs. the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of East Birmingham, garnishees of Henry Weising. Verdict for plaintiff for $206.

James McMillan vs. the Saladee carriage manufacturing company; action for printing done. Verdict for plaintiff for $193 69.

Samuel McCluskan vs. Moses D. Thompson, M. T. Clowser and Wm. Monell; an action in ejectment. On trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

Gainsford vs. P. R. R. Co.
Hutchison vs. Williams et al.
Henle vs. Stroble.
Sanderson vs. Repsser.
Culbertson vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
McKay for use vs. Ballentine, garnishee.
Wilcox & Bagaley vs. the Cascade Iron Company.
Kelly & Scull vs. Duncan.
McGarth vs. Neville Loan & Homestead Association.
Hatch vs. Alborn et al.
Mohler vs. Wilson et al.
Connell vs. Spencer et al.
Voight, Mahosl & Co. vs. Masher.
Whigham et al. vs. Cock & Co.
Phillips et al. vs. Cook et al.
Erhardt vs. McCallin.
Emich vs. Shaw.
Harrison Ex'r. vs. Coursin.
Kay et al. vs. Pritchard.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

The case of Alex. M. Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. Counsel was engaged yesterday afternoon in addressing the jury.

The case of J. J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

THE VERONA BOROUGH LITIGATION.

In this Court, yesterday Judge White rendered a decision in the case of John Clark et al. vs. A. H. Rounan et al., granting a writ of perpetual injunction restraining an against the Burgess, Councils and other officers of Verona borough, prohibiting them from issuing bonds to the amount of $25,000, the proceeds of the whole is to be used for the purpose of building a city hall, improving streets, &c. It will be remembered that this case was brought before this tribunal in the shape of a bill in equity, which was filed last week, and upon which an argument took place on last Saturday, at which time the Court took the papers and reserved its decision. Judge White, in continuing the preliminary injunction, gave the following reasons for so doing:

The granting or continuing of a preliminary injunction rests, to a great extent, in the sound discretion of the Court. We do not decide the merits of the case. It is always granted and continued until final hearing, where it is necessary that the property in dispute or the rights involved, should remain in *statu quo*, until the question in issue be definitely settled. The continuance of the injunction in this case can do the defendants but little, if any injury, while a refusal to continue it would enable them to complete the very acts complained of in the bill, and thus defeat the object of the complainants, even if they should succeed at the final hearing.

The preliminary injunction is continued until the further order of the Court, the complainants renewing the bond, with sureties, in the sum of $2,000, if required by defendants."

Trial List for To-day.

Paisley vs. Tate.
Same vs. Feahey.
Bacon vs. The Germania Savings Bank.
Clark vs. Berger et al.
Walker vs. Goodman et al.
White et al. vs. Same.
Musselman & Co. vs. Kain.
Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer.
Strouss in trust vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.
E. & H. Harris vs. Adams.
Bonnett vs. King.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.
Wilkinson vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
Shafer vs. Scahill et al.
McGinnis vs. Appel et al.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

C. W. Hasel, indicted on oath of Henry King for false pretences, was acquitted, but directed to pay one-third of the costs.

George Harbaugh indicted for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding John Groham, and was recommended to the mercy of the court.

Jas. Bahmer indicted, Robert Austin and Jno. Bahmer indicted, on oath of Roger O'Mara, pleaded *nole contendere* to being common gamblers.

The next case for jury is out in the case of Thomas Grogan, charged with felonious assault on oath of E. C. Cornthers.

W. J. White, H. A. Lavake and Wm. Kelly, indicted on oath of J. P. Sweeny, for forcibly taking possession of an engine house on the South Side, are on trial.

In the case of Jardock Bechtold, indicted for assault and battery a *nolle pros* was allowed.

Trial List For To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
David E. Hall,	Hugh Williams,
S. D. Rothermel,	Barbara Stein.
Adam Helgand,	Harry Martin, (2)
Adam Hoer,	Jno. Alneiner,
Fred. Hary, (2)	Henry Toole, (2)
August Geisler, (2)	Albert Stehle, (2)
Christian Gelb,	Mary Ramsey,
Mary Pryor,	Christ. Nicklaus, (2)
Md. Ritmeier,	Rosina Ellwaner,
Wm. Ferguson,	A. Moll,
Nicholas Blamack,	K. Rohler,
M. McCartney,	Mary Hoffinger et al.,
M. Murray, (3)	

In our issue of yesterday mention was made of a writ of *habeas corpus* being granted on Superintendent Cordier, of the Work House, for the body of Eli Bailey, who had been committed to that institution by 'Squire Cowder, for a period of six months. Bailey was brought into Court yesterday morning, when it was learned that he had been committed from Clearfield county, and Judge Ewing said that in view of this fact he scarcely thought the Courts of this county would have jurisdiction in the case, or have power to discharge the prisoner. He promised, however, to look into the matter, and his Honor took charge of the papers and reserved his decision.

Legal Laconics.

Mr. P. C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, conducted his first case, in the United States District Court yesterday, in which he performed the duties of his office in the case of the U. S. vs. Wm. Parkhill. Mr. Knox conducted the prosecution with marked ability, and received the compliments of a number of attorneys and friends, who were highly gratified to witness his success in his appearance in this city before the Judge and jury.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

AT
Hugus & Hacke's.

Table Linens, Napkins and Doyles,
Towels and Towelings, Toilet Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, Muslins, Sheetings, &c.

Our recent large and advantageous purchases of Housekeeping goods enable us to offer the above at lower prices than ever before. Fifth avenue and Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Si Slocum" and the Frayne combination are drawing well, and it is likely will continue do so all week. The play is as sensational as it can be, but at the same time it is undoubtedly interesting.

Library Hall.

On Monday evening next Edwin Adams, Lotta and E. A. Locke appear at Library Hall in a choice performance, to be given as a complimentary benefit to Mr. H. E. Abbey.

Recitations.

The recitations to be given on Friday evening at Library Hall by Clinton Lloyd, Esq., promise to be quite entertaining and amusing. Tickets are for sale at Kleber's and Backofen's.

Centennial Museum.

The second exhibition of the interesting relics contributed to the museum of the late Centennial Tea Parties, commences to-morrow evening, at the Art Gallery in Library Hall.

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.

At this theatre a good programme is offered every night. The Praeger family, Zanfretta troupe and others constitute a strong attraction.

Prof. O. S. Fowler.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the famous phrenologist, gives his second free lecture this evening, at Lafayette Hall. He can be consulted at the Monongahela House, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Diamonds, Diamonds, Diamonds, $500,000

bankrupt stock of diamonds to be sold without reserve; positively for two days only. Dealers and private buyer's attention called to the above, to be sold at the Grand Central Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Lovers of precious gems will find it to their interest to call and examine the above mentioned stock. Diamonds ranging from ¼ to 2 carat each, in rings, pins, studs, settg and ear rings.

Flowers, Lawn Vases and Rustic Work

If you wish to beautify your garden call at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street, for roses, hardy, monthly, moss and climbers.

Bedding plants of all descriptions, ornamental vines and creepers.

Lawn vases and rustic work with plants to fill them handsomely.

Do not forget the place, E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

AN OLEAGINOUS RUFFLING.

The Barge Men and the Pipe Lines—Open War Declared—What is to Be Done About It—What a Prominent Dealer Says.

The rumors of war between the Pipe Line companies and the barge men, which have agitated oil circles for several days past, culminated yesterday in an outbreak. The rise in the river was sufficient to enable the boats to make a delivery of oil sold by contract "on first water," prov iding that the Pipe Lines would deliver the oil when called upon. Yesterday the boats arrived at Parker, and a demand for the oil was made. The Pipe Lines positively refused to deliver any oil in barges. In consequence of this action of the Pipe Lines, the most intense excitement among the boatmen here prevailed, and a lengthy correspondence by telegraph ensued. Nothing satisfactory was arrived at, however, although the oil men tendered the money due for pipage, and conformed with all the customary rules of the Pipe Line Companies. The Messrs. Munhall have their own tankage, but have their oil pumped by the Karns line. When a demand was made by them for their oil, the agent of the company, did not positively refuse to deliver it, but promised to lay a two inch pipe at the tank and fill the barges through that. To load a barge of oil by means of two inch pipe would take nearly a week, and by that time the water would probably be too low to bring the barge down. Herstofore the Karns line loaded barges from a boat on the river, which was stationed there for that purpose. In every other instance the pipe lines positively refused to deliver oil in any manner except on cars. Demands were made yesterday on the pipe lines by Messrs. Jackson, Munhall and J. C. Fisher, for oil to load twenty barges which were in readiness. A number of the pipe line companies removed their pipe connections with the river. It is well in this connection to mention that the oil men have employed the best legal talent, and acted strictly according to their advice. A suit was immediately brought against the pipe line companies, and the lawyers will have plenty to do in settling the dispute. The sympathy of the oil trade is with the boat men, and there is a hope that the result may put an end to all combinations in the trade in the future.

An intelligent and observant dealer, who is thoroughly conversant with the trade, in speaking to the writer yesterday, on the subject, thus forcibly expressed himself:

"No trade in the world has been cursed so much with combinations, rings, and cliques as the oil business, and the sooner fair and honorable business men frown upon all efforts of the kind the better.

"The only salvation for the oil trade of this city lies in the enactment of a Free Pipe law. A large majority of the refiners of this city advocated the passage of the bill, which was before the Legislature at the last session. Had they not been misrepresented by parties who claimed to have an interest in the business here, but in reality had more in Philadelphia, and in the Pipe Line stock, the false idea that the refiners was opposed to a Free Pipe bill would not have gained ground. The small pipe line companies are also opposed to this last combination as the river men. It is intimated that the combination desire to obtain control of the oil producing region. By bonnning it up with pipe lines in the combination they can dictate to the producers when and where and to whom the oil shall be delivered. It is well known that the strongest of the Pipe Line companies is largely controlled by Cleveland and New York parties, an embargo on the river transportation business is the one thing which they most desire. However, it is more than likely that arrangements will be made soon by independent pipe lines, in connection with the Conduit Company, to furnish river oil, and this in a measure will thwart this last stroke of a soulless monopoly."

Beautiful designs for funerals in choice flowers at short notice, at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST.
258 Penn avenue.

What the Nervous Require.

What the nervous require more than anything else is tranquillization. Sedatives allay nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength